

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Devoted to the construction and operation of better grain handling plants.

In This Number:

Bulk Handling on the Pacific Coast

Bill to Regulate Chicago Board

Legislative Hearing on Chicago Warehouse
Methods

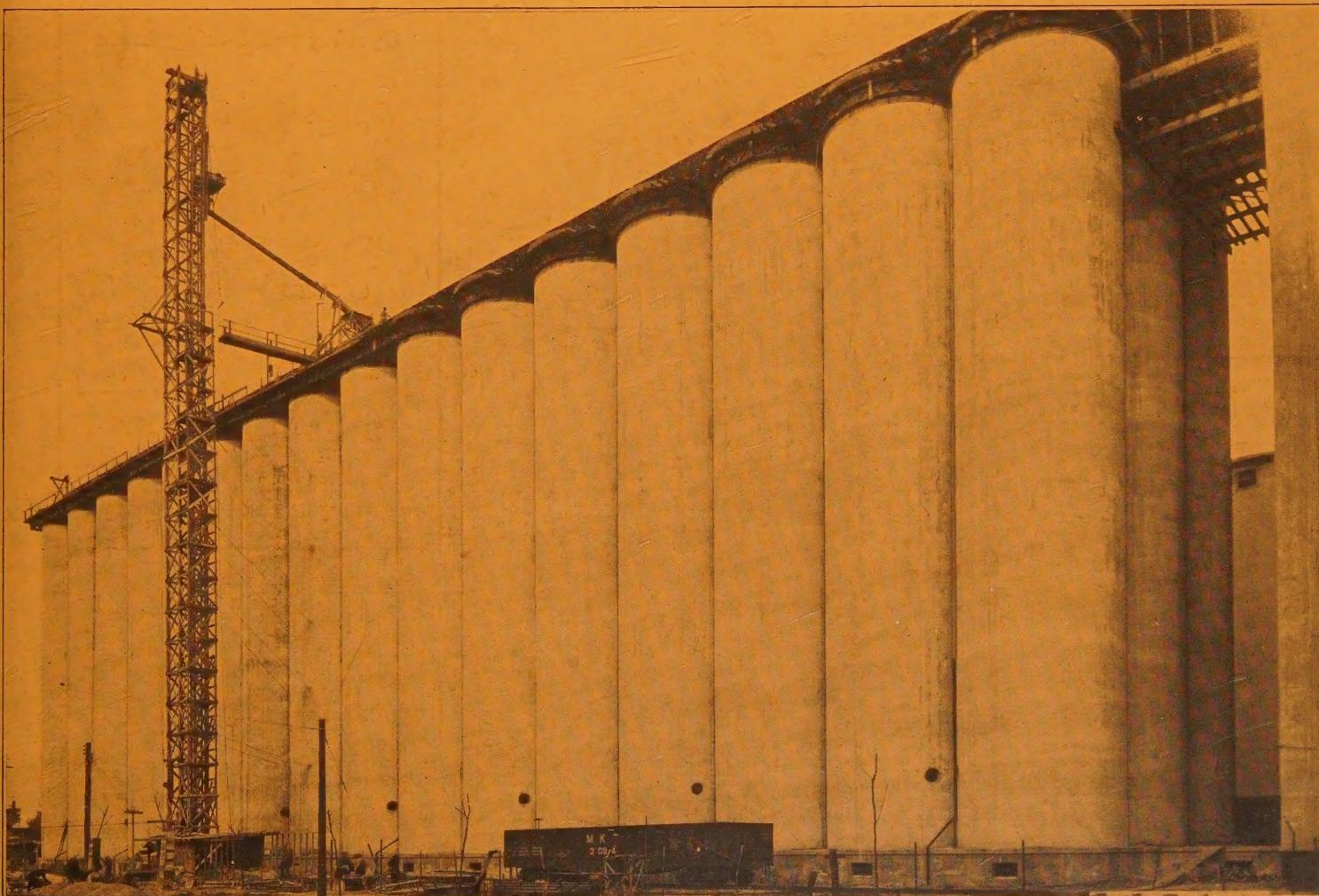
Seller FOB Not Required to Procure
Transportation.

Evils to be Removed from Future Trading

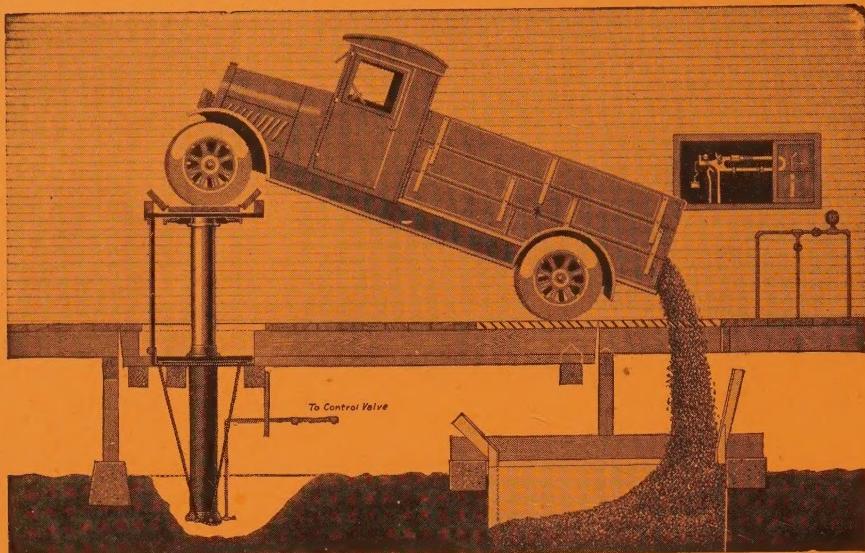
State Law Governs Time to File Claim

Importance of Mineral Supplement in
Poultry Feeds.

Grain Excepted from Commission Mer-
chants Law in Missouri



1,300,000 bu. Reinforced Concrete Annex of Red Star Milling Co. at Wichita, Kan.
[Fully described in this number.]

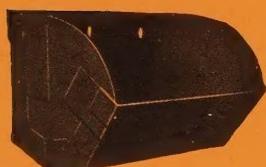


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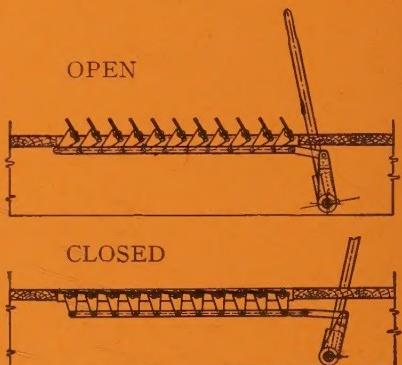


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HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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Rocky Mountain Grain Co., export and domestic grain.*

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Iseley Lbr. Co., The C. C., cane seed, wheat, kafir.*

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Bird Grain Company, Henry.*

Cox Grain Company, C. H.

Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Company.

Enid Terminal Elevator Company.

Enid Milling Company.*

Ferguson-Shircliff Grain Company.

Fequay Grain Company.*

Geis-Price Elevator Company.

Goltry Grain Company.

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Humphrey Grain Company, E. R.

Johnston, W. B.*

Union Equity Exchange.

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FORT WORTH, TEX.

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Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.*

Carter Grain Co., C. M., brokerage, consgnmts.*

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Ft. Worth Elevator Co., gr. merchants, pub. storage.

Federal Commission Co., brokers, consgnmts.*

Gladney Grain Co., consignments.

Henderson Grain Co., consignments, brokerage.*

Moore-Seaver Grain Co., recvs., shprs., consgnmts.*

Rogers Co., E. M., strictly bkg. and consignments.*

Smith Bros. Grain Co., consgnmts-merchants.*

Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, brokerage.*

Tillery Grain & Com. Co., export, bkgm. consgnmts.*

Universal Mills, "Superior Feeds", bkgm. consgnmts.*

West Grain Co., consigns., merchants, brokers.

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Shaw, Thomas F., export grain.*

GRAND ISLAND, NEBR.

Hoagland, R. B., wholesale grain.

GREENVILLE, O.

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Ervine & Bishop, wholesale grain.*

Rogers, J. E., poultry feed & grain.

Rothschild Co., S., grain, c/s products, rice, b/p.*

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South Texas Grain Co., grain & feed.*

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Midwest Grain Co., country run wheat.*

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Montgomery & Tompkins, receivers and shippers.

Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*

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Denton Hart Grain Co., consignments.*

Ernst Davis Commission Co., consignments.

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Norris Grain Co., wheat, oats, barley, corn.*

Shannon Grain Co., consignments.

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Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.*

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Vanderlice-Lynds Co., commission.*

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Wilser Grain Co., consignments.*

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Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.*

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Wisconsin Grain Elevators Co., grain merchants.

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Sheffield Elevator Co., shippers of grain.*

Stuhr-Seidl, shippers grain and feed.*

Van Dusen-Harrington Co., grain merchants.*

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Hamilton Co., grain, feed, flour, hay, buckwheat.*

(Continued on next page.)

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Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

NEW YORK CITY.

Produce Exchange Members.
Abel-Whitman Co., Inc., The, grain, feed, bkg.
Jones & Co., M. B., buyers—quote us.*
Therrien, A. F., broker.

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Acme Milling Co., millers & grain dealers.
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.
Choctaw Grain Co., milling wheat specialists.
Hardeman-King Co., millers, grain dealers.*
Jackson Grain Co., grain merchants.
Mashburn Grain Co., grain and feeds.
Mid-State Grain Co., The, grain & feed mchts.
Oklahoma City Mill & Elevr. Co., millers, gr. dealers.*
Perkins Grain Co., W. L., brokerage.
Polson Grain Co., mill wheat specialists.
Scannell Grain Co., E. M., grain and feed.
Stowers Grain Co., W. B., grain comm. mchts.*
Stinnett Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Vandenburgh, Jesse, milling wheat.
White Grain Co.*
Winters Grain Co., grain merchants.

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Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
United Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
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Cleveland Grain & Mig. Co., grain commission.
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Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.
Luke Grain Co., grain commission.*

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Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.*
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.*

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Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.*

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Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

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Branson Co., Ted, corn, oats, kafr, hay.

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Martin & Knowlton Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Morton & Co., grain commission.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*
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Branson Co., Ted, corn, oats, kafr, hay.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Nelson Co., Sterling H., shpr. of select milling wheat.

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309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

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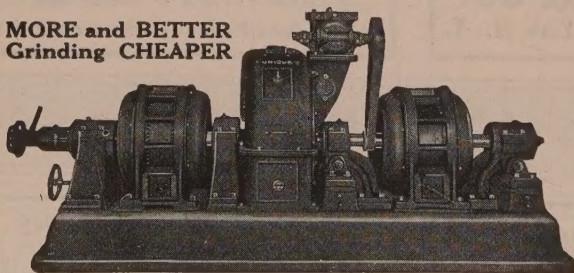
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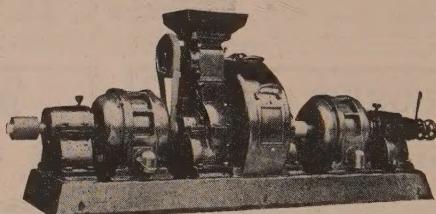
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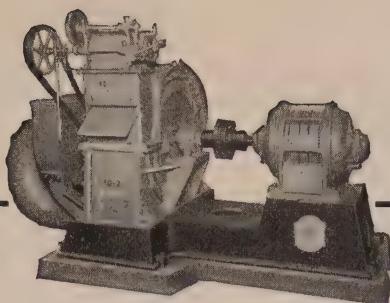
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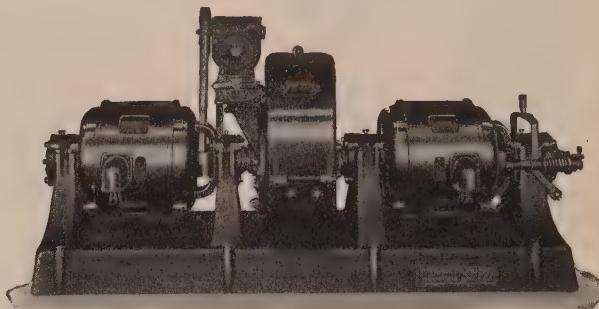
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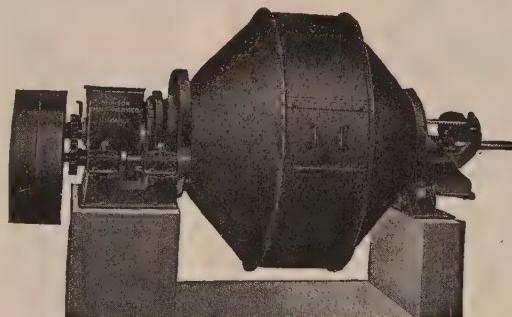
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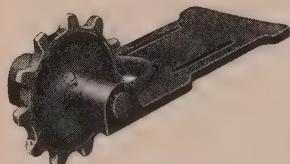
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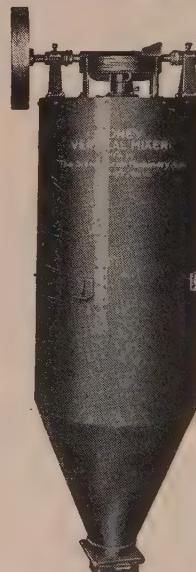
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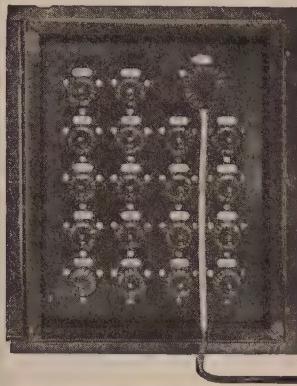
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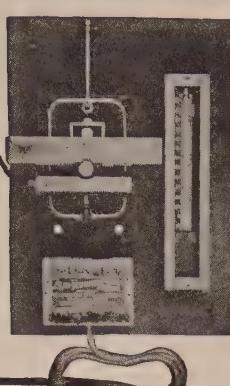
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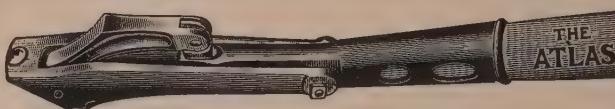
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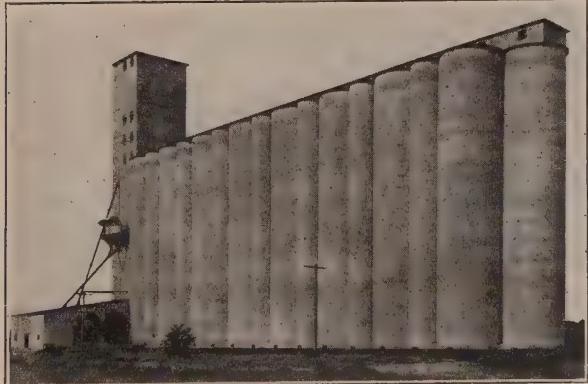
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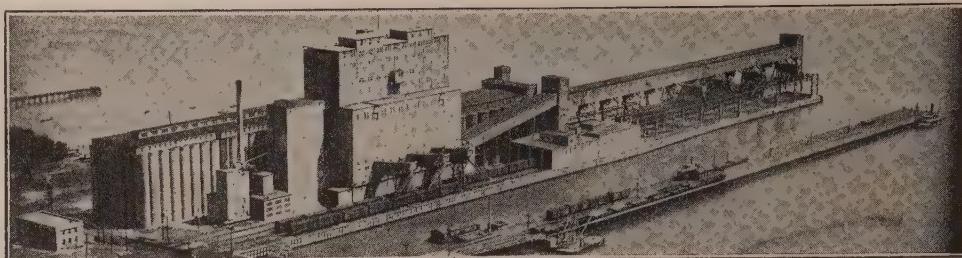
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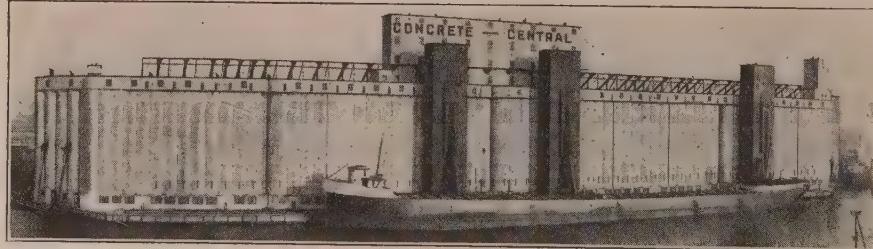
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Present Capacity, 550,000 Bushels

(Head House equipped to handle 1,250,000 bushels)

Broke ground in January, complete plant placed in operation June 1. Before completion, the SOUTHWEST TERMINAL ELEVATOR COMPANY of Enid awarded us contract for a duplicate of this elevator. The second plant was ready to handle grain September 1. Both are now operating on a profitable basis.

Designed and Built by

Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.

Grain Elevators—Flour and Feed Mills

708-9 Mutual Building

Kansas City, Mo.

2,500,000 Bu. Terminal Grain Elevator

Designed for

The Philadelphia Grain Elevator Company

Port Richmond

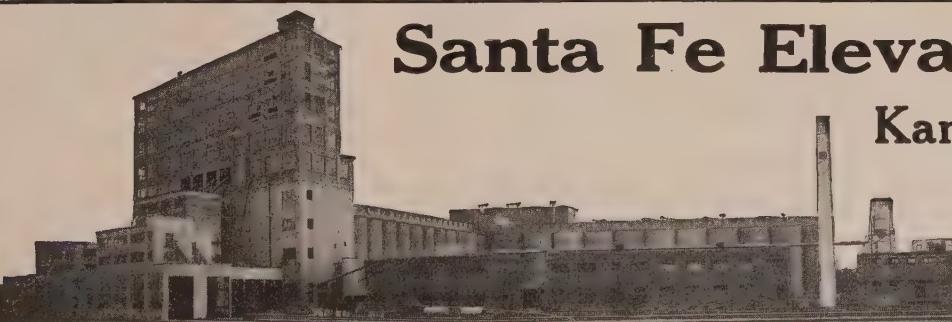
BY

FEGLES CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

ENGINEERS—CONTRACTORS

Minneapolis, Minn.

Fort William, Ont.



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
6,500,000 Bushels

John S. Metcalf Co.

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 54 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal 837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

WHY-A-LEAK —STOP IT— BAD ORDER CARS

cause the loss of many hard earned dollars to shippers of grain and seed.

MUCH OF THIS LOSS can be saved by the use of Kennedy Car Liners. These car liners practically condition a bad order car and enable shippers to load cars that otherwise would be rejected.

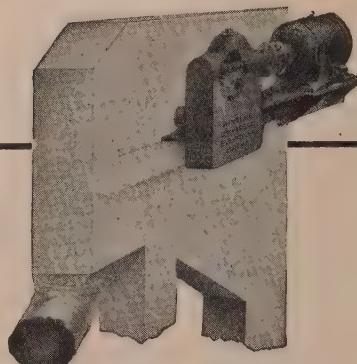
KENNEDY SYSTEM of car liners prevents leakage in transit and are made for all cases of bad order cars, consisting of full Standard Liners, End Liners and Door Liners.

WILL YOU NOT give us an opportunity to submit full details of our system and the low cost for this protection? We are confident this would demonstrate to you the efficiency and money saving merits of our car liners.

THE KENNEDY CAR LINER & BAG COMPANY

SHELBYVILLE, IND.

Canadian Factory at Woodstock,
Ontario



New Method of Applying Motor Power to Elevating Leg

The Drive that is positive, self-oiling, self-aligning, and has a releasable back stop.

Chrome Nickel Steel Worm and Phosphor Bronze Worm Wheel. All main bearings Timken, tapered, anti-friction, roller.

The Drive that is endorsed by Underwriters and efficiency engineers.

Write for Literature

Clow-Winter Manufacturing Co.
Minneapolis Minn.

Fireproof
400 Rooms—400 Baths



Jefferson and Liberty Streets
D. J. McMAHON, Manager

May 3-4

Peoria will be host to hundreds of Illinois Grain Dealers. You—like many others—will make

The Jefferson IN PEORIA

your Hotel headquarters.

Make Your Reservation Early

Write, Wire or Phone



DAY Dust Collectors

have been standard equipment in better grain elevators for over forty years.

There's a Reason

The Day Company
Dust Collecting Engineers

1023-5 Lyndale Ave., N. Minneapolis, Minn.

CHECK
your re-
ductions of
pounds to
bushels by
using

Clark's
Carload
Grain
Tables

New edition
revised and
enlarged.

GRAIN DEALERS
JOURNAL
Chicago, Illinois

The Mayfair

Last word
in hotel con-
struction and
service.

St.Louis
U.S.A.

RIGHT in the
center of busi-
ness and theatre
districts, and con-
venient to all rail-
road, street car
and bus lines.

Has the quiet re-
finement of an
exclusive club.

Everyone of its
400 rooms has a
bath. Circulating
ice water, large
closets, bed lamps,
morning paper
under the door,
and other unusual
features.

Rates from \$3.00

price posted in
each room

Charles
Heiss
Managing Director



HOTELS OF HOSPITALITY

In Omaha, Neb.—Hotel Fontenelle
350 Rooms—350 Baths

In Lincoln, Neb.—Hotel Lincoln
250 Rooms—200 Baths
\$1.50 to \$3.50

In Sioux City, Ia.—Hotel Martin
350 Rooms—300 Baths
\$1.75 to \$3.50

In Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Hotel
Montrose
300 Rooms—250 Baths
\$1.50 to \$3.50

In Sioux Falls, S. D.—Hotel
Carpenter
175 Rooms—100 Baths
\$1.50 to \$3.50

*And ten others
Operated for your comfort by*

EPPLEY HOTELS CO.

*"Unchanging Rates are Posted in
Every Eppley Room"*

To BUY or SELL RENT or LEASE an ELEVATOR

Place an adv. in the "Wanted" or "For Sale" columns of the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, of Chicago. It will bring you quick returns.



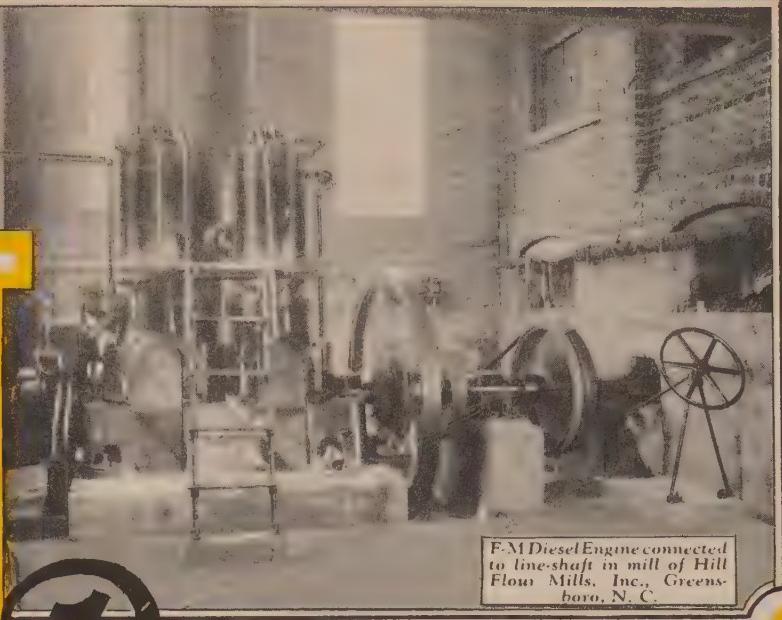
Read this—

"On the 14th day of March we completed installing your 120-hp. Type 'Y' Style 'VA' Diesel Engine. Since that date we have run this engine twenty-four hours a day, starting it up Monday morning and running steadily until 10 o'clock Saturday night. We have kept account of the fuel and lubricating oil that the engine has used over this period and figure that it is using 115 gallons fuel oil and 7 quarts lubricating oil each twenty-four hours.

"The cost of the fuel oil delivered in our tank is \$.068 a gallon, and as our capacity is 200 barrels flour daily, our operating cost of fuel is about \$7.82 per day, or \$.04 a barrel. We have found that this engine requires no extra man and if it continues as well as it has done for the past thirty days, it is entirely satisfactory.

"This engine was installed to replace electric power furnished by . . . which was costing \$.0166 per kw-hr. It has made possible a very material saving in the cost of the production per barrel of flour. It also gives steadier and more satisfactory power and enables us to grind more wheat than formerly."

W. E. Borden, Hill Flour Mills, Inc.



F-M Diesel Engine connected
to line-shaft in mill of Hill
Flour Mills, Inc., Greens-
boro, N. C.



Production costs cut with Diesel power

Such radical reductions in power costs are being made in flour mills and similar plants through Diesel operation that progressive operators today are not hesitating to discard wasteful power systems to put in this proved, more economical type of power. They know that the difference in profits will quickly cover the cost of a Diesel installation. They know that anything less than Diesel efficiency and economy places a tax on their business.

The Diesel reduces labor as well as fuel cost. Due to inherent simplicity the F-M Diesel is easy to operate, is low in upkeep and requires little attendance. Other important savings are equally effective in reducing production costs under Diesel operation—as shown in the report at the left.

Let us tell you about F-M Diesel savings with regard to your own plant. Write for literature, or call in a Fairbanks-Morse engineer for complete information.



Send for this
bulletin today
—no obligation
incurred. Ask
for Bulletin
1010.

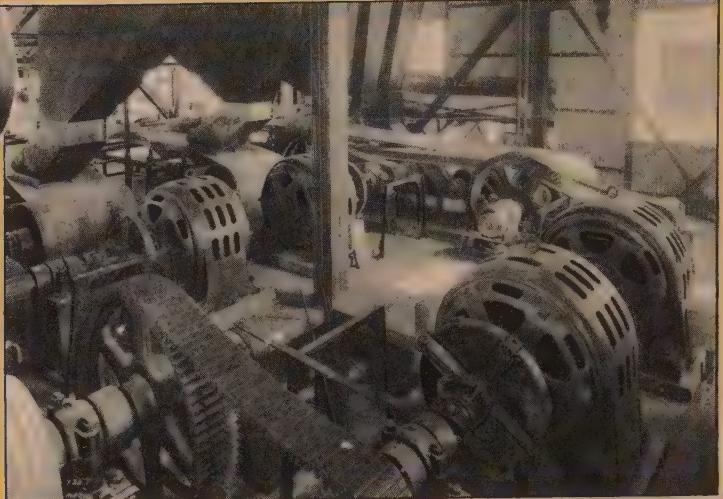
FAIRBANKS-MORSE

DIESEL ENGINES • PUMPS • MOTORS • SCALES

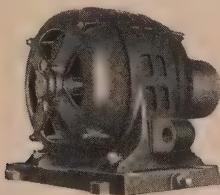




F-M Enclosed-Ventilated Ball-bearing Motor—approved by the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau for flour mills and grain elevators to obtain the minimum insurance charge for use of electric power.



F-M Ball-bearing Type "H" Motor—a general purpose motor that meets a wide variety of service conditions.



50-hp. F-M Ball-bearing Squirrel Cage Motor.



Wound rotor F-M Ball-bearing Slip-ring Motor.

Why go outside the proved line?

Your motor requirements—you can satisfy them all without going outside the Fairbanks-Morse line of motors. You can equip your drives with the motor that played the pioneer in the ball-bearing motor field—the motor that today represents the ball-bearing motor at its highest development.

Fairbanks-Morse Ball-bearing Motors—liberally rated to handle the overloads and built throughout for long service—are big favorites with users who demand complete dependability and who insist that motors, once installed, shall require but minimum attendance.

F-M Motors come to you with ball bearings grease-packed—lubricated for a full year's run. They ask relubrication only once a year—and that a simple job of a few moments. Hundreds of F-M Motors in daily service for years have proved that this is practically the only attention required.

Write for free bulletins, specifying type of drive in which you are interested and horsepower required.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Chicago
28 branches in principal cities at your service

FAIRBANKS - MORSE
Pioneer Manufacturers of
ball bearing motors



AEOA22.5

LOAD RAILROAD CARS WITHOUT SCOOPING THE BOSS AIR BLAST CAR LOADER

will load the largest cars without any scooping in a dirty, dusty car. Both ends loaded at the same time. They CANNOT injure the tenderest fan. One-Way spout furnished if desired. Spout adjustable up or down. Grain cleaner attachment free. Grades raised. We make PORTABLE outfits also. Suitable for rapid loading when elevator burns down or where there is no elevator. Write today for catalog No. 26, showing all kinds of Air Blast Car Loaders for loading loose grain without scooping or conveying grain any reasonable distance.



MAROA MANUFACTURING CO.

Dept. G.

DECATUR, ILL.

“Eureka - Invincible” Grain & Seed Cleaners and Feed Manufacturing Equipment

S. HOWES CO., Inc.

INVINCIBLE GRAIN CLEANER CO.

SILVER CREEK, N.Y.

EUREKA



"EUREKA" - "INVINCIBLE" GRAIN CLEANING MACHINERY

Confirmation Blanks Simple-Complete-Safe

If you would avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs and returns one and keeps the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate and two sheets carbon bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ "x8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ".

Order Form 6 CB. Price 90 cts.

Grain Dealers Journal
309 S. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

WHAT DO YOU NEED?

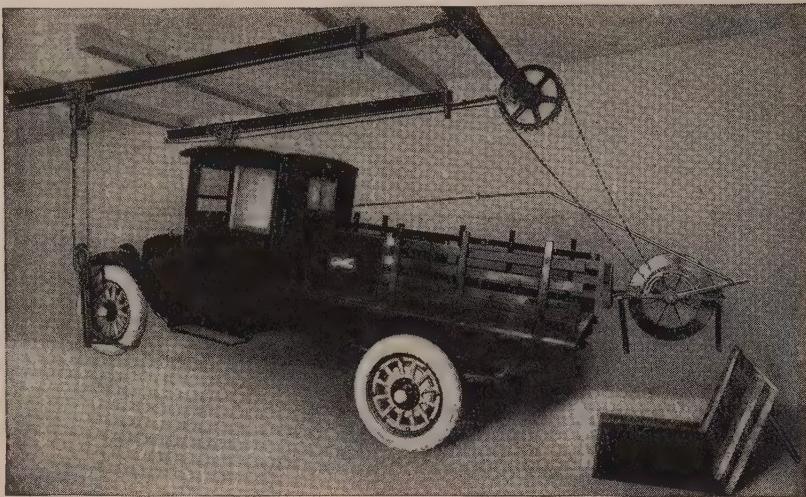
to modernize your plant so it will minimize your labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

Account Books	Lubricating System
Agricultural Gypsum	Magnetic Separator
Attrition Mill	Manlift
Bag Closing Machine	Moisture Tester
Bags and Burlap	Mustard Seed Separator
Bearings { Roller	Oat Bleachers and Purifiers
Ball	Oat Clipper
Beltng	Pneumatic Conveying Equipment
Bin Thermometer	Portable Elevator
Boots	Oil Engine
Buckets	Power { Gas Engine
Car Liners	Motors
Car Loader	Power Shovel
Car Mover	Radio Equipment
Car Seals	Railroad Claim Books
Cipher Codes	Rat or Weevil Exterminator
Claim (R. R.) Collection	Renewable Fuse
Clover Huller	Safety Steel Sash
Coal Conveyor	Sample Envelopes
Corn Cracker	Scales
Conveying Machinery	Scale Tickets
Distributor	Scarfifying Machine
Dockage Tester	Screw Conveyor
Dump	Self-Contained Flour Mill
Dust Collector	Separator
Dust Protector	Sheller
Elevator Brushes	Siding-Roofing { Asbestos
Elevator Leg	Steel or Zinc
Elevator Paint	Silent Chain Drive
Feed Mill	Smut Remover
Fire Barrels	Speed Reduction Units
Fire Extinguishers	Spouting
Friction Clutch	Storage Tanks
Grain Cleaner	Sulphur
Grain Driers	Testing Apparatus
Grain Tables	Transmission Machinery
Leg Backstop	Transmission Rope
Lightning Rods	Waterproofing (Cement)

Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

INFORMATION BURO

Grain Dealers Journal, 309 So. La Salle St., Chicago



McMillin Wagon & Truck Dump

No part of an elevator is so noticeable as a satisfactory, speedy, safe driveway and dump.

No equipment in the building will hold the trade better than a good dump, which will handle any kind of vehicle your customer cares to use from the shortest wagon to the longest truck.

There is no necessity of dumping on the floor and missing the dump door since this dump is so arranged it will lift the front wheels of the vehicle regardless of their position.

Another great advantage is, the operator when dumping, stands at a point where he can see grain as it flows from the vehicle into the sink. Then by extending the track any number of dump doors can be dumped into with the same satisfaction.

Very flexible in installing and can be fit to most any driveway.

No parts of the dump connected with the driveway floor. All overhead in plain view.

SIMPLE—SPEEDY and SUBSTANTIAL.

WRITE FOR PAMPHLET WITH COMPLETE DESCRIPTION AND PRICES

L. J. McMILLIN

525 Board of Trade

Indianapolis, Ind.

**CONE-SHAPE
GRINDERS**

It PAYS to GRIND ALL GRAINS

Look to the Grinders. They do the work! Bowsher's Cone-Shape grinders are the correct principle in Feed Mill construction. They mean larger grinding surface close to center of shaft; thus More Capacity, Lighter Draft, Longer Life.

"Desire to express my appreciation of the long-life and dependability of Bowsher. Have used a No. 4 ten years with less than One Dollar per year for repairs." R. W. Watt, Jacobsburg, O.

10 sizes; 2 to 25 H. P. Write for free catalogue.

N. P. BOWSHER CO., SOUTH BEND, IND.

**10,000 SHIPPERS
Are now using**

**TYDEN
CAR SEALS**

Bearing shipper's name and consecutive numbers.

**Prevent
CLAIM LOSSES**

Write for samples and prices

INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.

Chas. J. Webb, Vice President
617 Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector. \$2.00

Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge.

H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



Use Universal Grain Code

and reduce your telegraph tolls.

Prepared especially for the grain, millfeed and field seed trades.

It is arranged alphabetically and contains no ambiguities.

150 pages, size 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ x 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Bound in flexible leather, \$3.00; Board covers, \$1.50. Address Grain Dealers Journal, 309 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois.



THE NEW BADGER CAR MOVER

30 DAYS'
F R E E
T R I A L

Will spot your cars cheaply, easily and without delay.

Its patented features and quality materials make it the most efficient and durable mover being sold.

Try it out for thirty days in your plant.

THE ADVANCE CAR MOVER CO., APPLETON, WIS.

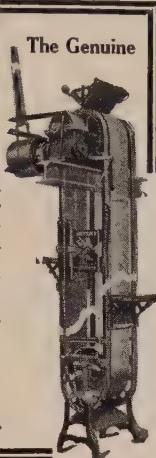
Humphrey Elevator

New Advantages!

—Complete ball-bearing equipment in worm, gear, head shaft, and motor for electric drives. Humphrey Elevators offer you greatest service, efficiency, and long life with smallest possible operating cost. Hundreds now used by leading mills and elevators. Cut your labor costs with a Humphrey.

Write for description illustrating its new advantages.

HUMPHREY ELEVATOR CO.
926 Division St. Faribault, Minn.



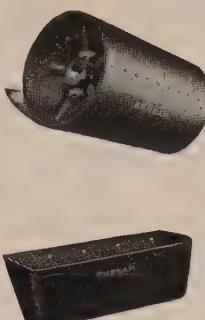
U MAY

find a grain elevator to your liking in the "Elevators for Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.; but, if you do not, you can surely find what you want by telling our readers your wishes thru our "Elevators Wanted" columns and thereby learn of some rare bargains which are not now advertised.

THESE BIG MILLING COMPANIES

Know Equipment and Have Used

"EHRSAM"



The fact that Ehrsam Elevating, Conveying and Transmission Equipment has been furnished in Grain Elevators for the following Big and Well Known Companies during the past two years is evidence, we think, that Ehrsam Equipment satisfies the most exacting equipment buyers.

Washburn Crosby, Kansas City, Mo.
El Reno Mill & Elevator Co., El Reno, Okla.

Eagle Milling Co., Edmund, Okla.
W. J. Lawther, Dallas, Texas.
Acme Milling Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Kimbell Milling Company, Ft. Worth, Texas
Liberty Mills, San Antonio, Texas.

The above elevators built by

Jones-Hettelsater Constr. Co.
Kansas City, Mo.

"EHRSAM"

Grain Handling Milling Equipment

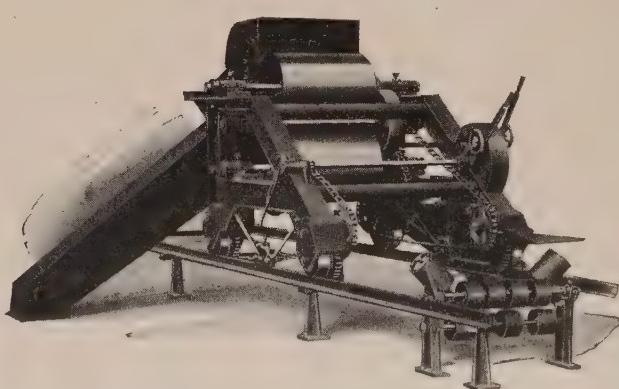
Expert Ehrsam Engineers are always glad to counsel and advise in connection with Grain Handling and Milling Equipment problems. Why not write us today?

J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co.
ENTERPRISE, KANS.

Manufacturers of Machinery for Flour Mills, Grain Elevators, Cement Plaster Mills, Salt Plants, Coal Handling and Rock Crushing Systems, Fertilizer Factories, Power Transmission, Elevating and Conveying Equipment.



FREE CATALOG



Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

MICHIGAN ELEVATOR in Thumb District for sale. Address 58E10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

S. W. MINNESOTA—20,000 bu. elevator for sale, cribbed, 11 bins, air-dump, electric motor. Address Miles Tormey, Dovray, Minn.

ILLINOIS—70,000 bu. cap elevator, within 60 miles of Chicago. Handles over 225,000 bus. annually; good competition. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL KANSAS—20,000 bu. elevator for sale, good condition, ready to go, coal bins and dwelling in connection if wanted. Write 58G15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NORTH DAKOTA ELEVATORS for sale, good grain points, houses in first-class condition. Part cash and terms on balance if desired. Address 58F14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS—10,000 bu. capacity elevator for sale; grinder, feed room, Richardson Automatic Scales, coal shed and dwelling house; on main line of Santa Fe. See or write Oliver Howell, Route 1, Garfield, Kansas.

WESTERN OHIO—Grain elevator, flour and feed mill, coal and ice business for sale in a rich grain district. Reason, to close out an estate. A money making opportunity. Address 58G11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

OKLAHOMA Elevator with hay, grain, flour and feed business for sale. Capacity for small grain 10,000 bushels. Property composed of electrically equipped elevator, flour and feed house, 100 ton hay barn and modern residence. Address P. O. Box 128, Haskell, Okla.

EAST CENTRAL OHIO—10,000 bu. elevator, chop mill and coal yard for sale; private switch for 7 or 8 cars; in good wheat and dairy section, close to good markets; electrically equipped and operating. Your opportunity—price \$7,500, half cash, balance paper. Write 58H17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

EAST CENTRAL ILLINOIS—Grain elevator for sale, in heart of corn belt, on concrete road. Main elevator cribbed construction, iron clad, capacity with attached crib 100,000 bus.; coal bins, cement house, fine new 2 room stucco office, Fairbanks type registering scale; large 8 room house with barn and 7 acres land across road from elevator. No competition. You will be pleased when you see it. Address 58F27, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

TWO MISSOURI ELEVATORS FOR SALE 15,000 bu. elevator at Aullville, Missouri. 30,000 bu. elevator at Concordia, Missouri. Warehouse capacity 20 cars feed. Both elevators of cribbed construction, iron clad; on private ground and side track; sidelines flour, feed, seed, building material, coal, hay, livestock. Better than \$500,000 business annually. Located in Lafayette County, which grows more corn per acre than any county in the world. Reasons for selling, have other interests. Write Geo. A. Klingenberg, Concordia, Mo.

Botna, Iowa

Lumber and coal business for sale. Address 58H30, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

IOWA—20,000 bu. elevator and coal sheds, priced to sell. Good outfit. Address H. R. Kiefer, Stanley, Iowa.

TWO COUNTRY ELEVATORS for sale in Kansas Wheat Belt. Cash or terms. Address 58H49, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

THREE IOWA ELEVATORS for sale or trade, A-1 condition, in best part of corn belt. Write 58D9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

TWO ELEVATORS in East Central Illinois, 55,000 and 40,000 bu. houses. Both in good grain territory. Priced for quick sale. Address 58F15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WESTERN KANSAS—18,000 bu. grain elevator for sale, in excellent grain territory, good coal bins and warehouse. Address 58G6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

CENTRAL ILL.—Two modern elevators for sale; cap. 18,000 and 25,000 bus. respectively; good mechanical condition; one elevator has dryer. Fine wheat and corn territory. Write 58H5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA—12,000 bu. elevator for sale located at Williamstown; iron clad; on private ground; excellent grain territory. Address Sandusky Farmers Elevator Co., P. O. Greensburg, Indiana, R. F. D. No. 1.

ILLINOIS—15,000 bu. elevator for sale, on P. & E., and good warehouse on adjacent private ground near Champaign, Ill. In good condition and doing active business. Reasonable. Address 58G1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MISSOURI—Elevator for sale, located in Saline County, on Mo. Pac. Ry., in best grain section of country. Equipped with electric and gasoline power. To be sold on account of death of partner. W. H. Meschede, Administrator, Marshall, Missouri.

ILLINOIS—A 30,000 bu. cribbed elevator for sale; equipped with 2 dumps, 2 legs; near Champaign, Ill. In good condition and easily operated by one man. Good grain point. Low priced to settle estate. Address 58G3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

KANSAS—Three modern elevators for sale, easy terms, part cash; residences included. Good feed business, includes grounds for stock yards and feeding purposes. No competition; located Republican Valley. Responsible party may handle \$5,000 cash payment—balance paper. Write 58A25, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS—17,000 bu. elevator for sale with good office and warehouse for flour and feed, one coal shed, hardware and implement building 50 ft. by 80 ft., located at Beaver, Barton County, Kas., also residence and lots. Will sell altogether or separate to suit purchaser; priced right. Write or phone E. E. Miller, Redwing, Kansas. Phone No. 107-13.

EAST CENTRAL ILLINOIS grain elevator for sale in heart of corn belt. Second largest grain shipping point between Lafayette and Peoria. Average volume for station over 500,000 bus. Best of competition at station and surrounding points. Elevator cribbed construction, capacity 35,000 bus.; new cribbed construction coal bins, new brick office, good ear corn crib, strictly modern 9 room residence. Reason for selling, wish to retire on account of ill health. Address 58C15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

WIS.—Up-to-date grain elevator, flour and feed house for sale; reasonable. Write Mary Hauterbrook, 1272 Walnut St., Green Bay, Wis.

IOWA—25,000 bu. cribbed grain elevator, feed mill and coal bins for sale. Good condition; excellent territory. Address 58H4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL INDIANA—Two grain elevators for sale with good side lines. These are at country points, in good territory. Address 58E3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

AMHERST, TEXAS—New 16,000 bu. elevator for sale, fully equipped, on the Santa Fe between Clovis and Lubbock. Built by the Star Engineering Co. If interested write to O. D. Halsell, Amherst, Texas.

SANDUSKY, INDIANA—40,000 bu. elevator for sale, iron clad, on private ground, two large warehouses, 24 ton truck scale, coal yard, elevator fully equipped. Sandusky Farmers Elevator Co., P. O. Greensburg, Indiana.

KANSAS—One of the best located elevators in the state's best city, 75,000 bu. tank storage, large warehouse on tracks, control big farmers poultry and dairy trade. It will pay you to investigate. Address 58H9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE, TRADE OR RENT

IOWA—20,000 bu. iron clad modern elevator, new, good coal and feed business in connection. Address G. G. Garver, Clearfield, Iowa.

ELEVATOR FOR LEASE

MISSOURI—15,000 bu. elevator to lease, handles coal, flour and feed. Good location for the right man; no competition but trucks. Write 58D19, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FOR EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE 301 acres corn farm Central Ill. for grain elevator. Phone Greenleaf 1092. J. S. Coon, 1829 Benson Ave., Evanston, Ill.

20 ACRES Rio Grande Valley Texas land, all in cultivation, clear, worth \$10,000, will trade for good located elevator in Ill., clear. Write 58F29, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

TRADE—400 acres good farm land, district N. W. Florida, unimproved, clear, for elevator property, value \$8,000. Address 58H48, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED.

WOULD CONSIDER LEASING an elevator in Southern Kansas, North Central Oklahoma or the Panhandle of Texas. Address 58E5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS

A line of 10 elevators and lumber yards for sale, located at Chana, Adeline, Davis Junction, Fay, Leaf River, Maple Park, Maryland, New Milford, Stillman Valley, Thomson. In prosperous country and all doing good business. Will sell as a line or separately. Address 58H40, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill., for further information.

ELEVATOR BROKERS.

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE—Ice plant and machinery, or machinery alone, belonging to firm dissolved by death of partner. For full details write W. H. Meschede, Admr., Marshall, Missouri.

FOR SALE—Flour, feed, sugar and produce business; wheat elevator in connection; sales in 1926 totaled \$100,000; good jobbing business established in flour and other products. Address Jones Flour & Feed Co., Sparta, Ill.

LOAN WANTED.

WANTED TO BORROW—\$10,000 loan to be secured by first mortgage on elevator and drier property in Ill.; physical and moral risk A-1; security the best; fully protected by insurance. Write 58G21, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books.

Grain Receiving Ledger is designed for use by country grain buyers who keep individual accounts with their farmer patrons. Slightly damaged, was used as printer's sample. Price \$2.00 and postage. Weight 2½ lbs. Order "Special 43."

Scale and Credit Ticket Book, 100 pages each original and duplicate, 5 tickets to page, machine perforated, 4 sheets carbon. Used as salesman's sample. Price 75¢ and postage. Weight 1¾ lbs. Order "Special 51."

Gas Engine Handbook, by E. W. Roberts. Contains many useful rules and hints of value to the operator of a gas engine. Size 3⅔x5⅔, 264 pages, bound in leather. Shelf worn. Weight 6 ozs. Price \$1.00 and postage. Order "Gas Engine Special."

Two Railroad Claim Books for overcharge in freight or weight. Each book contains 100 original and 100 duplicate blanks with two-page index and four sheets of carbon; slightly soiled. Very special at \$1.25 and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

One Railroad Claim Book, containing 100 sets for loss of weight in transit. These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in books, each containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, with two-page index and four sheets of carbon. Soiled, used as salesmen's sample. \$1.00 and postage. Weight 2½ lbs. Order "Special 411-A."

One Double Indexed Car Register, used to advantage by receivers and carlot shippers. Through its use any car may be found instantly. The double pages are ruled vertically so as to provide a column for each digit. This form contains space for 12,000 cars. Order "No. 40, Special," price \$2.00.

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED

EASTERN KANSAS—Man wanted to take silent partner interest and take an active part in established grain elevator, poultry and feed milling—retail and wholesale business. Write 58H20, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A party capable of taking an active interest in a grain and seed firm doing business in U. S. A. and Canada. Investment of \$5,000 to \$10,000 required. Would be expected to take management of U. S. A. interests. Address 58C17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

POSITION WANTED as manager of grain elevator; 8 years' experience. Address 58H25, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION WANTED as manager of grain elevator in good territory; 8 years' experience; married. Address 58H15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Position as house man; ten years' experience; can handle either office or elevator; can start at once. Address 58H3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted as manager of grain elevator; 14 years' experience. I am at liberty now, so can go any time and any place. Address E. A. Harseim, Aitkin, Minn.

POSITION wanted as second man in country elevator doing good business; can manage office, elevator, no engine man. Address Ed. James, Lock Box 357, Williamsport, Ind.

A FORMER Gen. Mgr. of exporting firm will consider connection either salary or joint account. Well acquainted trade Southwest. Address 58F13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted as manager of grain elevator; many years' experience; can handle side lines; good references; prefer Okla. but will go elsewhere. Jno. W. Fitch, Amber, Okla., R 2.

WANTED position as manager of a good grain business; 15 years' experience; would buy a small interest; good references furnished. Address 58E14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT position as manager of Farmers' or Line Elevator; 10 yrs. exp.; Ohio or Ind. preferred. Would buy an elevator if priced right. Write 58H16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted as manager of Farmers Elevator Co. or would take charge of elevator owned by private parties. Have ample experience; references furnished. Address 58H6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION WANTED as manager of country wire office, or as solicitor on the road. Experienced and with large acquaintance among country shippers; references. Address 58H1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted by grain elevator man as mgr. or superintendent; 20 yrs. experience; size of plant no object, either terminal or country receiving station; now employed. Write 58H7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NORWEGIAN, 35 yrs. old, married, 9 yrs. exp. as mgr. of grain elevator, used to side lines, wishes position as manager of Farmers Elevator or Line House. Will go anywhere. Write 58H13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted as manager of Farmers Elevator; 18 yrs. exp.; familiar with hardware, implements, coal, flour, feed business; best of references; prefer Kas. or Okla. Address C. M. B., care Harper Farmers Union, Harper, Kas.

POSITION wanted as manager or ass't in grain elevator, mill or seed business; understand manufacture stock feeds; can handle general office work; good traffic man. Well acquainted with southern trade. Address 58H27, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

RESULT PRODUCING MANAGER with 16 yrs. successful record desires position with Farmers Elevator Co. or line house. Good grain man, exp. all side lines, good accountant, render monthly balance sheets and profit and loss statements. Ill. or Ind. preferred. Address 58E15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ENGINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One used 35 Hp. Charter Oil Engine with friction clutch, \$500.00. Address E. H. Morris, Crossville, Ill.

FOR SALE—One Fairbanks-Morse Type Y 25 Hp. Oil Engine, in good condition. Write Wyatt Grain Co., Wyatt, Indiana.

ST. MARYS Diesel Engine for sale, 37½ HP., good repair, nearly new. Barton & Lemmon Bros., Pleasant Hill, Illinois.

FOR SALE—25 hp. International coal oil engine, in good condition, reasonable. Address 58F31, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

GASOLINE AND OIL ENGINES of all kinds, sizes and prices can be sold profitably through the "Oil and Gas Engines" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal of Chicago.

SCALES FOR SALE.

RICHARDSON Automatic Scales, 4 to 8 bu. capacity for sale; fine condition. Also R. R. track scales. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SECOND HAND SCALES for sale of any make, size or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal.

SCALES WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY—Two 4 or 5 bushel Richardson Scales. The Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Sidney, Ohio.

WANTED—Richardson Automatic grain and bag portable scales. State capacity, how long used and lowest price. Morse Engineering Co., Kansas City, Mo.

INFORMATION BURO.

READERS DESIRING to learn by whom or where any grain handling machine or device is made can generally obtain it promptly by addressing Information Buro, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable, size 4½x7 inches. Have a limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

MOTORS.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMOS-MOTORS" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal—the medium for power bargains.

MACHINERY FOR SALE OR TRADE.

ONE NEARLY NEW No. 166 Eureka Grain Cleaner at sacrifice price or would trade for smaller seed cleaner. What have you to trade? Assaria Hdwe. & Field Seed Co., Assaria, Kans.

In Iowa

a line of 3 elevators and lumber yards for sale located at Farson, Grimes and Kenwood. Will sell separately if desired. All located in live territory. Address 58H35, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

Two Grain Elevators

for sale, located at Forreston and Honey Creek, Illinois. These elevators are in prosperous grain country in Northern Illinois. Address 58H47, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One 3 pair high 9x18 Allis Feed Mill in excellent condition. Price reasonable. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

FOR QUICK SALE.

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. DIAMOND HULLER CO., Winona, Minn.

FOR SALE—One 29-D Clipper Seed Cleaner; one 10-hp. 3 phase motor; 1 King Buckhorn Machine; 2 stands of seed elevators; 1 Gruendler Grinder; 2 railroad box cars. Address Inland Grain Co., 101 E. Main St., Galesburg, Ill.

FOR SALE—One Bernert Grain Blower, 500 bu. capacity, with wagon hopper and 30 ft. spouting. Good as new, used to load two cars. Also one Motor for Moline Tractor, new. Will sell these at a bargain as we are closing out our machinery line. Farmers Co-operative Grain & Lumber Co., Gowrie, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Rebuilt ear corn crusher, large capacity, \$75.00.

18" double disc motor drive attrition mill, \$600.00.

18" belt drive attrition mill, double disc, \$150.00.

Complete equipment for mills and elevators. Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Sidney, Ohio.

THREE BLOWERS for dust conveyors, one 50" National Blower Works make of Milwaukee, Wis., one 60" and one 72" Sturtevant made by the B. F. Sturtevant Co., Boston, Mass.; A-1 condition; will sell reasonably; write for prices.

SIX FAIRBANKS Hopper Scales, 1,600 bu., with type registering beam for sale, good as new. They are coming out of grain elevators we are now dismantling for the Santa Fe Ry. Co., Argentine, Kas. We will guarantee same to be complete and in good working order. Will sell one or all. J. Goldberg & Sons Struc. Steel Co., Box 6406, Sheffield, Kansas City, Mo.

MACHINERY AND MOTORS FOR SALE
3 Monarch Round Reels 12' long x 48" diam.
2 Double Marmon Mill Rolls 9x18 L.H.D.—Le Page corrugation.

1 Two-pair high Allis Rolls 9x24 Style N LePage corrugation.

1 Hominy Separator No. 5—Barnard & Leas.
3 Monarch No. 122 Single Disc Aspirators 5C.
2 Knickerbocker Type Dust Collectors (Monarch) No. 7.

1 Knickerbocker Type Dust Collector (Monarch) No. 9.

2 Receiving Cracked Corn Separators—Monarch and Monitor.

2 Monarch Steel Back Continuous Mixers, 20' long each.

2 Packers—Monarch Drop Gear—Barnard & Leas—friction clutch.

16 Gaunt Feeders—size 4 to 16.

1 Jay Bee No. 4 Hammer Mill (including motor, belt and dust collector).

Most of these machines only slightly used.

Westinghouse & G. E. Motors, 3 phase, 220 volts, 15 to 50 hp.

R. E. JONES CO., Wabasha, Minn.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One 25 hp. type Y Fairbanks-Morse Oil Engine, in fair condition. Also one 15 hp. Fairbanks-Morse Motor, 3 phase, 220 volt, 60 cycle, with Westinghouse Compensator; good condition. Poneto Grain Co., Poneto, Ind.

FOR SALE—1 Hess corn and grain drier new, never has been set up, capacity 1200 bu. per 24 hours, crated for immediate shipment. Bargain. 1 double stand 9x30 B. & L. Moline roll LePage cut. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—1 Nordyke & Marmon 9x18, 3 pr. high roller mill corrugated. 1 15-hp. motor, 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volts. 1 starter for above motor. 2 7-in. leather belts for above mill and motor. 1 Feco Meal Bolt.

All this equipment in first class condition and doing good work every day.

Fayette Grain Co., Connersville, Indiana.

USED AND NEW MACHINERY.

We handle only good, reliable, used and new machinery for the Elevator, Feed Mill and Flour Mill. We have at all times at attractive prices all sizes hammer feed mills, attrition mills, Bowsher and Kelley Duplex Mills, etc. We have six used batch mixers and a full line of new mixers. Get information on the New Duplex Combined Cracker & Grader. Several 50 Hp. Type Y engines. Used Midget Marvel Mills and Cereal Mills our specialty. 1-50 bu., 1-100 bu. Monitor and 1-200 bu. Eureka DeLux, C. C. Graders. Write us for prices or come and see us. H. C. DAVIS, MILL MACHINERY, Bonner Springs, Kansas.

REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments. When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty.

Write us without delay.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.,
9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

5 Wolf double breaks with rolls 9x18.
1 Centrifugal Reel.
2 Brant Scroll Mills.
1 Wolf Purifier.
1 Bleacher (Alsop).
1 Invincible Rolling Screen.
1 Perfection Dust Collector.
1 Barnard & Leas Flour Dresser.
1 Richmond Bran Duster.
1 Richmond Short Duster.
2 Wolf Flour Packers.
1 Monitor Bran Packer.
1 Steamer.
1 Barnard & Leas 100-bbl. Sifter (which is practically new).
20 Stands of Elevators, complete.
All in good running condition.

Hagerstown Grain Co., Hagerstown, Indiana.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain trade outside our office, please send us the *Grain Dealers Journal* on the 10th and 25th of each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm _____

Capacity of Elevator _____

Post Office _____

State _____

MACHINES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two practically new Clipper Cleaners of modern make; also a wheat separator. Gilchrist & Co., McGregor, Iowa.

MAROA Car Loader, capacity 750 bus. per hour, guaranteed good condition. Reasonable price. Conn Bros. Grain Co., Mahaska, Kansas.

ATTRITION MILLS

Two 22-in. double head Bauer Ball Bearing, motor driven, Attrition Mills. Standard Mill Supply Co., Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—One 24 inch Dreadnaught single head attrition feed grinder, in good condition. Also a few pulleys and two small stands of elevator belt and buckets. Priced right. Lapel Lumber & Grain Co., Lapel, Indiana.

FOR QUICK SALE

Two 36 inch Bauer Bros. ball bearing, double head, motor driven attrition mills, practically new.

One 24 inch attrition mill, same as above. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—New 16 hp. Stover Diesel Engine, also a 12 hp.; 2 Clipper cleaners, almost new; 2 5-ton Fairbanks automatic dial scales, never used; 1 elevator leg with 15 hp. motor gear driven head, almost new, including motor; 1 Sprout-Waldron Cob Crusher No. 1059, almost new. Address 58F30, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

SELL—EACH

2 Allis Chalmers 50 HP. Motor.....	\$ 250.00
1 Williams Pulverizer	1000.00
1 Eureka Batch Mixer.....	300.00
1 B. & L. Roller Mill.....	450.00
1 Eureka Cracked Corn Separator	500.00
1 Monitor No. 5 Dustless Corn Separator	200.00
Steel Conveyor 12"x12'	100.00
2 Bucket Elevators	400.00
Cyclone Dust Collector	90.00
No. 5 Invincible Oat Clipper.....	250.00
1 Time Recording Clock	50.00
1 Remington Postage Machine	300.00
1 Elliott Addressograph	100.00
1 Tag addressing machine	100.00
1 Multigraph, complete	

DIAMOND MILLS

Evansville, Ind.

MACHINERY BARGAINS

1 corn cracker; 2 reels for grading chick feed; 1 Gardner Mixer; 1 Hughes 1000 lb. ball bearing mixer; 1 Union Iron Works Corn Sheller; 1 Hutcheson Corn Sheller (new); 1 Cutler Drier; 1 Ellis ball bearing Drier; 1 American Corn Crusher. 1 25 hp. type Y Fairbanks-Morse Engine; 1 15 hp. Fairbanks-Morse Engine (nearly new). A. C. and D. C. Motors; a few Generators; 1 D. E. Hammer Mill (last one on the market and the best made); 1 No. 3 J-B and 1 No. 4 J-B Mill. 20, 22 and 24 inch Monarch motor driven Mills, like new; 20" and 24" single head motor driven mills; 20" Dreadnaught Attrition Mill; 1 2 pr. high Robinson Roll with LePage Cut; 7x18, 9x18 and 9x24 3 pr. high Allis Roller Mills; 1 single roll 6x18 corn cracker; 50 bbl. Midget Marvel Mill; Bowsher Mills; dust collector; No. 4 Prinz Scourer; 1 Clipper Cleaner; Hopper Scales and Automatic Scales; 4 water wheels, some nearly new; 1 Dreadnaught Crusher; 1 Richmond Burr Mill; Clutches; Elevators all sizes; pulleys. Everything for the elevator. Write your wants. A. D. HUGHES CO., Wayland, Mich.

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SEEDS FOR SALE.

WOODBURN'S YELLOW DENT Seed Corn, 25 bu. field selected, carefully cured. Grown from certified seed, showing almost perfect germination. The entire lot or single bushels offered at low prices. E. J. Spaugh, Hope, Ind.

K. S. A. C. TESTED SEED CORN—1925 crop, grown in the Kaw Valley, Boone County White, Imperial White, Reid's Yellow Dent; Capper's Grand Champion, Hiawatha Yellow Dent; all \$2.00 per bu. Sacks free. Send for samples. Twenty years in seed business here. Wamego Seed & Elevator Co., Wamego, Kans.

SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds for Sale—Wanted" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of Grain Dealers Journal, published semi-monthly, at Chicago, Ill., for April 1, 1927. State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Charles S. Clark, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the Grain Dealers Journal, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, Grain Dealers Journal, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

Editor, R. R. Rossing, Chicago, Ill.

Managing Editor, Charles S. Clark. Business Manager, Charles S. Clark, Chicago, Ill.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock):

Charles S. Clark, 309 South La Salle St., Chicago.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)—None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and that this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily publications only).

CHARLES S. CLARK,

Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of April, 1927.

JOHN A. AITKINS,

Notary Public.

(Seal) (My commission expires Nov. 28, 1928.)

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, 309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods and improved handling facilities for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 20c.

To Foreign Countries within the Postal Union, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada and Mexico, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator men is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the wholesale grain trade, place your announcements in the Journal.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supplies and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. Address "Asked - Answered" department. The service is free.

CHICAGO, APRIL 25, 1927

WHEN you see a box car leaking grain in transit tell our readers. It may help some struggling shipper to collect for his loss.

IN THE ABSENCE of bullish reports from the unplanted corn and oats sections of the country, we naturally surmise that all the agents of the Crop Killers Union have been drowned.

WESTON, O., at one time had four grain firms, which was three too many. Recently the two remaining elevators were placed under one management and will be operated in the interest of efficiency, economy and better methods.

IF the Law Department of the M. & St. L. wishes to alienate the grain shippers all it has to do is to continue its insane policy of demanding exorbitant rentals from shippers who build grain depots at their own expense upon the right of way.

WEIGHT TICKETS, bank checks and any other blank forms should be kept in a safe place inaccessible to crooks who may enter the elevator office. Thieves have been known to steal a blank ticket and fill it out so as to draw a large sum of money.

SHINGLE ROOFS were directly responsible for four elevator fires reported in our news columns of this number. These reports will be found under the head of Rock City, Ill., Belleville, Ill., Fulton, Ind., and Haworth, Kansas. The wood shingle roof is known to have caused the destruction of so many country elevators, grain dealers who cover their plants with this inflammable material are in reality inviting a fire.

A CENSORSHIP of the air to prevent the circulation of facts detrimental to pool propaganda seems to be desired by the Manitoba Pool, it having been intimated to the management of station CKY that all reference to wheat pools in editorials broadcasted be cut out.

BULK HANDLING of grain is slowly gaining ground on the Pacific Coast. The old-time dealers who nurse deep-seated prejudice in favor of bags cannot long hold out against the greater expense of bags and the increasing cost of handling bagged grain into and out of warehouses and cars.

MANY NEW elevators are being planned for early erection at stations in the Southwest. Some of them on new lines of railways. All of them will be modern rapid handling elevators of large storage capacity. The tractor and the combine have joined to increase the station demands for rapid handling and ample storage capacity.

THE ELEVATOR superintendent in a terminal market who has "some good wheat up his sleeve" deserves commendation for his desire to be in a position to meet the obligations of his house on outstanding warehouse certificates. He is like the banker who works off shady paper while holding on to sound collateral. It is good business, that's all.

IF MANAGERS of the co-operative elevators were instructed or even permitted to conduct the business on a safe margin, fewer directors would be called upon to pay their pro rata of the notes they sign at the bank to make good loans. Too much interference with the managers has caused many of the co-operatives to lose money with the result that either the sheriff or the creditors get the plant.

REVISION OF POSTAGE rates will be considered at the coming annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in May, and no fair-minded person will object to the suggestion by the National Publishers' Ass'n that in the making of rates there should be full consideration of the cost to the Post Office Department of handling mail which is postage-free or carried at less than cost.

THE VOTE of \$1,500,000 by the Dominion House of Commons for deepening the channel to Montreal to 35 feet has a significance little appreciated. If the depth were left 25 feet, the same as the proposed new canal system the ocean vessels of that draft would go clear up the lakes, past Montreal. With 35 feet below Montreal it will be cheaper for the 25 ft. boats to unload at Montreal into the big ocean steamers, as the big boats can quote a lower rate for the ocean trip.

IT IS to be regretted that the Supreme Court of the United States on Apr. 18, in reversing the lower courts in the case of the 22 steel companies against the Federal Trade Commission in the Claire Furnace Co., case did not go into the merits of the commission's right to obtain cost of production reports. The seven years of litigation seems wasted. To comply with the decision the Commission must have the attorney-general mandamus the corporations to furnish the facts, after which the steel companies could begin court attack on the orders of the Commission.

THE VERTICAL cob spout often used in the corn surplus states to drop cobs from the cupola of elevator to cob burner has started fires in a number of cupolas simply because spouts were not equipped with valves or dampers which were automatically closed by gravity after the cobs have passed thru.

THE RAPID increase in the number and in the scope of the market forecasters is a sad reflection on the intelligence of the speculators supporting them. If the forecasters had any confidence in their ability to determine the future course of the market they would back their convictions with their own money.

A CORRESPONDENT in "Asked-Answered" want a machine to clean grain that is musty and to take out lumps of ice. Unfortunately this is rather a large order for one machine. Until the inventors get up something new he will have to depend upon a warehouse separator with a complete set of sieves for every purpose.

THE ASSETS of the Damon Grain & Produce Co. and the Doster Elevator Co. of Caldwell, Kan., were sold at public auction recently. The liabilities exceeded \$62,000, much of which was for grain stored and shipped without paying the farmers for it. Giving free storage robs some elevator operators of their business as well as of their profits.

FARMERS of Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania who clean up their farms in compliance with the Government's regulations designed to exterminate the European Corn Borer will receive a maximum compensation of \$2 per acre for performing extra work not included in the usual farm work. This should help to encourage them to vigilant efforts to exterminate the pest.

THE PLUGGED car has no standing in the grain trade. Its discovery is always accepted as proof positive of the loader's desire to deceive and defraud, and generally the shipment is docked generously by the unloader. The miller in "Asked-Answered" this number can not use the weevily wheat and he does not want it at any price. What would you recommend that he do with it?

FIVE CONVENTIONS of country grain shippers will meet during the next two weeks and discuss grain trade problems. All will agree that the trade is in desperate straits, but no two will agree on the remedy needed to secure relief. When aggressive measures are adopted by the trade's ass'n to correct the careless methods and bad practices long in vogue, safe profits may be sighted.

THE PESTIFEROUS Federal Trade Commission was given another jolt today, Apr. 25, when the Supreme Court threw out its suit against the Millers' National Federation to compel production of books and papers and to compel the attendance of witnesses. The officers of the millers' ass'n are to be congratulated on having the courage to resist the demands of the bureaucrats. What has the Commission ever done to earn the vast sums wasted by the Government in its maintenance? By abolishing the Commission Congress would remove one burden from the taxpayers and a meddlesome Mrs. Grundy from the business world.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

THE GRAIN DEALER without a good radio receiving set is greatly handicapped as there are 95 radio stations now broadcasting crop and market reports at frequent intervals every business day. Even tho the grain dealer is not dependent on the radio for his market information, it is to his advantage to know what is being broadcasted to his customers.

LIGHTNING has recently caused the complete destruction of several grain elevators not equipped with lightning protection, so the mutual fire insurance companies are again making an earnest effort to induce every elevator owner to protect his property and reduce the losses. Two years ago hundreds of elevators were equipped with standard lightning protection and up to the present writing not one has been struck.

THE DECREASE of 649,000 in the number of persons on United States farms last year as shown by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics can be traced to two causes. First the use of more machinery and the cultivation of larger tracts materially increases the production per man employed in farm work. Many of the old worn-out farms are no longer able to compete with the virgin acres of new exporting countries so the farms are abandoned, and the farmers move to town.

A CORRECT mailing list is not only a money saver, but it helps to gain the good will of the shippers who are in business today. A shipper at a small Illinois station recently sent us the names of five grain firms long since out of business who are still being mailed market information by sleepy receivers, who never correct their mailing lists. This information is falling into the hands of meddlers, who use it to the disadvantage of the established dealers and of the receivers who desire shipments from the station.

GRAIN CLAIMS against rail carriers are being dodged by the railroad claim agents of some of the western roads on the ground that shipper has failed to file his claim within six months from time of shipment. The U. S. Supreme Court has held that the six months clause in the bill of lading is no bar to recovery for grain lost. A prompter filing of all such claims would recover many shipments from the loss column. More vigilance and prompter presenting of claims would materially increase the returns from the business.

THE BOARD OF TRADE is not resisting the enactment of the Kessinger bill. If the Illinois Legislature desires to enact a bill to harass the grain dealers and to destroy the world's leading grain market the responsibility will rest on the Legislature. A practical example of what it means to have no market was afforded by the action of the futures today, Apr. 25. Cables from Liverpool came very strong and Chicago futures opened more than a cent higher than the previous day's close. The lack of trade to keep the market moving upward was demonstrated by the fact that the price steadily dropped during the day, altho Winnipeg an hour after the opening made a new high. Legislation is driving buyers out of the domestic markets, and our farmers are the losers.

HEATING OATS are credited with setting fire to another Illinois elevator recently, this one located at Ocoya. Now that dealers know of the dangers accompanying the storage of damp grain they should hesitate to place it in their bins without frequent turning or drying.

Legislative Investigation of Chicago Elevators.

An arbitration proceeding between firms who were represented by memberships in the Chicago Board of Trade to determine the sum of money due from one to the other growing out of a sale of the contents of several elevators has been perverted by unwarranted publicity into a proceeding that has all the appearances of a criminal trial.

The unwarranted publicity of a private controversy has led to the introduction of bills in the State Legislature and to the preparation of others, still further licensing and regulating the already excessively regulated Board of Trade. It seems that the Board of Trade needs still one more rule penalizing members who circulate statements reflecting on the commercial integrity of fellow members.

Trying trade controversies in the daily press, even after submitting the dispute to an arbiter, has never proved advantageous or profitable. The entire flock of loathsome harpies long sustained by unwarranted attacks upon the grain trade has again been aroused by this publicity to renewed activity.

The only serious consequence impending is new legislation to cure alleged evils disclosed by the legislative investigation, when in fact no new laws are needed. The directors of the Board of Trade are quite competent to control the warehousing of grain at Chicago and need no legislative assistance. If employes of warehousemen are suspected of tampering with grain samples the Board can provide locked receptacles. If a state grain inspector accepts samples for grading without being sure they are representative of the bin's contents, the state has power to discharge him and the federal government can take away his license to grade grain.

Quite likely the agitators will make an attempt to amend the warehouse law to remove the rock that is said to have wrecked the Grain Marketing Co. It planned to operate public elevators and deal in grain stored therein which it was forbidden by the present law to do. Any such attempt to change the law should be resisted as against public policy, tho it might be advisable to take the issuance of licenses from the Illinois Commerce Commission and place it with the circuit court, as formerly.

There is also in the offing as a result of this unfavorable publicity a movement to enact laws taking from the Board of Trade control of the grades to be delivered on regular contracts, on the allegation that the present rules of the board favor the short sellers, particularly as regards settlement on default. This, however, is not a matter for the state, but for the directors and members to decide. They have a clearer understanding of what is needed to insure the markets' reflecting the true value of the grains dealt in than the politicians can ever hope to have.

Unreasonable Demands or Increased Ground Rentals.

Frequently the mail brings us additional just complaints from owners of elevators on railroad rights of way that the railroad company is increasing its ground rental to an exorbitant figure. This is but natural because every department of the railroads of today seem determined to help swell the companies' revenue regardless of whether it is fair, just or reasonable. It is up to the owners of elevators located on railroad right of way to protest and fight these proposed increases at every station.

At the present writing we have never heard of any elevator being removed because the owner refused to stand for this extortion and we doubt that any ever will be moved. Different disinterested authorities have occasionally refused to sanction such extortion and have held that a rental of 6% upon a fair valuation of the railroad property occupied was all that it could in reason charge. The managers of the railroad real estate departments seem to overlook the fact that the elevator man is a station agent who provides a bulk handling depot for grain and maintains it without cost to the railroad company. The elevator man produces more freight than all other shippers in his town, so he is surely entitled to a site for his bulk handling depot without paying more than a nominal rental.

In the early days many of the carriers built and maintained depots for handling bulk grain separate from the package freight depot and rented storage bins to local dealers who were ambitious to engage in the shipping of grain. When the grain shipper became obsessed with sufficient ambition to desire to own his own elevator the railroads were delighted to let him have all the lands he wanted for \$1.00 a year, and even after doing this many of the railroads were disposed to grant the elevator operator a loading fee of 1c per bushel for all grain loaded into cars because the elevator man provided the power and labor to load this class of freight into the companies' cars.

By degrees the railroads have swollen their charges to \$5, \$10 and sometimes \$15 per year for an elevator site, but their leases involve the elevator owner with so many new liabilities and responsibilities foreign to the business of handling of grain that many grain elevator owners refuse to sign such a lease and rather than enter into a dispute with the railroad company, they move their houses onto their own ground.

The increasing expenses of operating a bulk handling depot for grain have been unfairly multiplied by the railroads in dealing with the grain shippers who had not sufficient backbone to fight for their rights. It does not seem to matter that when the lease was signed the elevator man acceded to unjust demands and charges, when a new lease is presented it will contain many additional conditions more burdensome and more unreasonable than any which have been accepted before. Agreeing to the greedy demands of the railroad agents seems to sharpen their desires for even greater compensation from the elevator owner, so that the far-seeing grain dealer who expects the railroad agents to demand not only the elevator, but all the profits of the business for the use of the land simply moves off.

The interrogation published in the "Asked-Answered" department this number reflects the problems presented every month.

The Cost of Bad Trade Practices.

Givers of free storage who have for years indulged in this practice to their own disadvantage will be pleased to know that the directors of one Illinois corporation have recently been sued on a number of claims for grain stored and shipped out without authority from the owner. Then another Illinois manager against whom stand sixteen indictments for embezzlements of grain stored is now living with the sheriff.

Giving free storage, the rise of the market and advancing money on grain stored are vicious practices that should not be tolerated in the grain business. The elevator operator who gives free storage, the rise of the market and also advances money on the grain delivered assigns all of his own opportunities for realizing a living profit from the use of his capital and facilities to his customers, so nothing is left for him to do, but to go either to the poor house or the county jail.

No elevator man has ever attempted to defend the practices and none has been able to prove profitable returns from the lending of his facilities and capital to the customer and what is worse these very bad practices are merely stepping stones which lead to cutthroat competition. Elevator men who desire to be of real service to their community in the marketing of grain and field seeds owe it to themselves and to their customers to demand a compensation which will enable them to stay in business and increase their efficiency to the end that they may market grain more economically with less waste and surer profit.

The grain trade has long been handicapped by bad practices and until ass'n leaders take a more decided stand against the vicious practices and loose methods which have long been a bar to living profits, little will be accomplished. It has been frequently pointed out by efficiency experts that many grain producing sections are cursed with too many elevators. When the sufferers insist that the elevator men stop fighting, merge their interests and reduce their overhead the producers as well as the remaining grain dealers will be much better off.

Iowa is credited with having a loss of over 800 banks and those remaining no doubt are handling the business of the people more efficiently and more economically than it was handled before. An excessive surplus of facilities in any line of business invariably makes for waste, inefficiency, bad practices and cutthroat competition which in the end brings disaster to all concerned. The grain handlers of the land owe it to themselves and to their patrons to get together and establish business practices that will insure safer profits for themselves, greater efficiency in marketing and guarantee full payment for all grain entrusted to them for marketing.

Grain Excepted from Commission Merchants' Law of Missouri.

Bryant Arnold and other commission merchants of Kansas City, Mo., petitioned the court to enjoin the prosecuting attorney and C. P. Anderson, state marketing commissioner, from enforcing the commission merchants' law of 1925.

Section 1 provides that every person, etc., who shall receive, sell, or offer for sale on commission in this state any kind of farm products, shall be deemed to be a commission merchant and engaged in the commission business. Certain exceptions are then made, among which is that the act shall not apply to commission merchants "dealing exclusively either in live stock or in grain." Both commodities are "farm products," which term is defined as including "agricultural, horticultural, vegetable and fruit products of the soil, meats, marine food products, poultry, eggs, dairy products, wool, hides, feathers, nuts, and honey, but shall not apply to seeds sold at retail, nor include timber products, tea, coffee, or pelts of fur-bearing animals." Hay and straw clearly come within the definition of farm products.

By section 9 certain acts of commission merchants are made misdemeanors, punishable by fines not less than \$50 nor more than \$500. The acts so denounced are:

"(a) Knowingly impose any false or fictitious charge for handling or services in connection with farm products, or (b) with intent to defraud, fail to account or make settlement therefor promptly and properly, or (c) with intent to deceive, make any material false statement or statements as to market conditions, or (d) enter into any combination to fix the prices of farm products, or (e) with intent to defraud, make any material false statement or report as to the grade, condition, markings, quality or quantity of goods, received, or (f) without a license, advertise or hold himself, themselves or itself out as a commission merchant in farm products, or (g) directly or indirectly purchase for his, their or its own account, goods received for sale on commission without prior written authority from the consignor, or fail promptly to notify the consignor of any such purchase on his, their or its own account, or fail forthwith to enter any such transaction or purchase on the record or account of sales: (Provided, that clause (g) shall not be construed as prohibiting any commission merchant from taking to account of sales, in order to close his day's business, miscellaneous lots or parcels of farm products remaining unsold, if such commission merchant shall forthwith enter such transaction in his account of sales); or (h) willfully fail or refuse to comply with any provisions of this act."

The circuit court of Jackson county held the law unconstitutional, but the Supreme Court of Missouri, Oct. 8, 1926, reversed this, holding that the section permitting the commissioner to examine the books and records could not be enforced. The court said:

The power of the commissioner to examine the books and records of commission merchants and to take copies thereof, and to require affidavits from such commission merchants, is not vitally essential to the scheme of police regulation expressed in the act.

Assuming, without considering the question or so deciding, that the provisions of the act thus assailed, if enforced, would violate respondents' rights under the Constitution of both state and federal governments, yet said provisions may be eliminated, and there still would remain a rather full and complete stat-

utory scheme of regulation of commission merchants, which is enforceable, and would be of great value and usefulness to the producers and shippers of the commodities handled by the commission merchants of Missouri.

The General Assembly specifically provided that "the invalidity of one or more provisions shall not affect the remainder of this act," thus expressing our own conclusion that the act would have passed the General Assembly even if the features of it, now assailed as violative of the state and federal Constitutions, had been entirely omitted. Consideration of such features of the act is not essential to the determination of the right of appellants to enforce other features of the act which we regard as valid. Such questions must therefore await consideration and determination by the courts if and as they arise in the course of the administration of the act.—290 S. W. Rep. 416.

Seller FOB Not Required to Procure Transportation.

The American Linseed Co., defendant, in September, 1923, contracted to buy of the Duluth-Superior Milling Co., plaintiff, 200 tons mixed feed to be delivered f.o.b. plaintiff's mill at Superior, Wis., in November.

On Nov. 23, 1923, the defendant notified the plaintiff to ship to Sarnia, on Lake Huron, Ont., by the Northern Navigation Co. This was the only transportation line from the head of the lakes to the point of destination. One boat of this line left the head of the lakes on Nov. 23, another on Nov. 27, and another, the last of the season, on Nov. 30.

The plaintiff at all times had the feed in its mill sacked and ready for delivery to the carrier. The loading would have taken but a few hours, perhaps two hours. The plaintiff did everything to get the navigation company to carry the feed. The defendant co-operated. The navigation company gave its promise, but failed to keep it; the season of navigation closed, and the feed could not go by boat. No further shipping directions were given. Some resultless negotiations between the parties followed.

On June 19, 1924, the defendant wrote the plaintiff, stating that it elected to treat the contract of sale canceled, because of the plaintiff's failure to deliver within the contract time. The plaintiff then sold at the market price and had judgment for its loss, amounting to something in excess of \$2,000.

The American Linseed Co. took an appeal to the Supreme Court of Minnesota, which on Jan. 14, 1927, affirmed the judgment, saying:

The "f. o. b." used in the contract meant that the plaintiff would load the feed, which was in sacks, onto trucks, and that stevedores furnished by the navigation company would load into the boat. The f. o. b. did not determine absolutely which party to the sale was to provide the carrier. That is a question to be determined upon a construction of the contract as a whole. We take it, however, that a contract of sale, the merchandise to be delivered f. o. b. cars, intends generally that the seller and not the buyer will furnish the cars. The seller is usually at the place of delivery f. o. b., and the buyer quite often is not. The seller easily gets the cars and it is inconvenient for the buyer to provide them. The general rule has come to be as stated.

When the buyer is not at the point of shipment and when between that point and the point of destination there is a regular and customary method of transportation with fixed rates and uniform conditions, so that it is practically immaterial to the buyer whether he or the seller arrange for the transportation, and there is no difficulty and no substantial burden in arranging for it, the fact that the seller is on the ground and it is convenient for him to arrange for it, when it is not convenient for the buyer, would seem to make it reasonable that the seller should attend to the matter. This is generally the situation in the case of shipments by rail.

It is, however, not the situation, as a rule, in the case of shipments by sea. For one thing, there is usually no uniformity of freight rates, so that the buyer, who, of course, must pay the freight under an f. o. b. contract, is immediately concerned with what arrangement may be made for transportation. On the other hand, the arrangement is a matter of indifference to the seller. Under these circumstances it would seem to be reasonable to conclude that the parties contemplated that since the buyer is the party interested, he should attend to arranging for the transportation either directly or by instructions to the seller.—212 N. W. Rep. 200.

GOVERNMENT ownership is the product of loafing minds and loitering ambitions. It is the indolent offspring of the static mind, and its ancestry may be traced back through a long line of dawdling political soothsayers. As a theory, it lacks imagination, originality, inspiration and romance. As an actuality, it is a stupid, dull, languorous method of carrying on the work of the world. It is the substitution of government deficits for private profits. It is the dragging brake on individual enterprise and a stubborn barrier to industrial progress.

It is the Santa Claus idea of government, heralded by political sleigh-bell ringers. It has never won an economic battle despite the unfair advantages it demands in its own behalf. It has never developed a new idea; it has never created anything except jobs. It is destructive of wealth growth and productive of debt growth. It deadens the will to do and nourishes the will to be done for. It makes politics instead of business the national dividend producer.—Henry Swift Ives, Vice-President Casualty Information Clearing House.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL.

Asked— Answered

[Readers who fail to find information desired on any subject of interest to grain dealers should send us their query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Benefits of St. Lawrence Seaway?

Grain Dealers Journal: Will the farmer producing products not exported get any benefit from the completed St. Lawrence-Great Lakes seaway?—A. R. Holman.

Ans.: He will! The farmer has two markets, home and foreign. His home market is by far the more important. The bulk of his grain is used here, the bulk of his live stock is consumed here, but it makes a lot of difference to him whether his home market is near by or far distant. One of the great needs of the interior is to bring manufacturing closer to the farm, rather than to send the farm products to the distant manufacturing area. The St. Lawrence seaway will shorten the haul from the farmer to his market, and from the factory back to his farm. This will bring a direct freight saving to the grower producing those things consumed locally.

Making Draft for Full Value?

Grain Dealers Journal: In last number we note the following editorial paragraph:

Shippers who want efficient service from terminal market receivers should not expect to stimulate their agents to extra effort by drawing for the full market value of each shipment. If you have not enough confidence in your receiver to leave a margin better select another firm.

We feel that if receivers would be prompt in rendering returns on shipments, country shippers would be more liberal on margins, but when we leave from \$100 to \$150 margin and do not get returns for 30 to 90 days makes it rather hard on some of us, therefore we do not leave much margin.—Stark & McMillen, Pampa, Tex.

Ans.: One of the cardinal principles of grain receivers at the leading terminal markets is to make returns to principals as soon as possible.

One Chicago receiver advises that if returns are slow to make shipments to another receiver.

Another receiver says the shipper is warranted in making his drafts larger when he has reason to believe returns will be slow coming back.

Failure of Bank Collecting Draft.

Grain Dealers Journal: Occasionally we make shipment of our product on a sight draft B/L and we have found that this is not always safe. Just recently we made shipment and our customer paid the draft and took up the B/L. The bank forwarded a cashier's check which was deposited with our local deposits and was returned to us today with information to the effect that the bank had failed and the cashier's check was not out.

It would seem to us that since this bank retained fee for collection of this draft that the receivers would be totally bound to deliver this amount to us. It should be evident that it was no intention on our part or on the part of our client that this money be deposited there, and this being the case it would seem that we were entitled to full payment rather than a percentage to be determined by the assets of the bank. We would be glad to have any advice on this.—Wisconsin Pop Corn Co., Waterloo, Wis.

Ans.: This question is well covered by a decision of court published on page 738 of the Journal Dec. 25, and a letter from one of the losers, the Kansas Flour Mills Corporation, published on page 678 of Dec. 10 number.

The party who chooses the avenue of collection is responsible for the results; and the seller who makes the draft and deposits the paper for collection makes himself responsible. To get around this the seller before making draft could ask the buyer to specify the bank thru which to draw. In that case if the banks failed the buyer would have to pay for the grain twice.

Cost of Operating a Country Elevator.

Grain Dealers Journal: We note in a recent issue in "Asked-Answered" column, some very interesting references to data on costs of operating country elevators.

We should like to know how we may obtain more data of this kind?—Blish Milling Co., Seymour, Ind.

Ans.: Other articles giving costs of elevator operation and bearing on the margin required to do a safe business have been published in other volumes of the Journal 3 to 10 years back.

In 1916 on page 128 of the July 25 number of the Journal E. J. Smiley, Topeka, Kan., told readers how to compute the cost of handling grain thru an elevator per bushel. He adds the following items: Manager or owner's salary, salary for extra help, insurance on plant, insurance on grain, taxes, power, incidentals such as telephone, telegraph and office supplies; traveling expenses, inspection and weighing, commission on half purchase, repairs on plant, depreciation on plant 3%, interest on investment 6%, interest on money used in business 6%, loss from misgrades and shrinkage $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per bushel. Divide the total by the number of bushels of grain handled during the year to give the cost of handling per bushel.

A very complete cost analysis was published on pages 474 and 475 of the Journal for Sept. 25, 1918, prepared by F. D. Durant for the U. S. Food Administration.

An Effective All Purpose Cleaner?

Grain Dealers Journal: We are in search of some kind of cleaning machine that will effectively clean dirty and musty oats or barley. The major purpose of such a machine would be to condition corn by removing ice, snow, dirt, light or rotten kernels and foreign matter in order to improve the grade, yet not remove light weight kernels that could be just as well left in for commercial purposes.

The capacity of such a machine for our purposes would be from 200 to 600 bus. per hour. We understand, of course, that several factors such as cost of the machine, operating expense and power, shrinkage and waste caused, etc., must be carefully considered in order to make the machine a profitable investment for a country elevator. We shall greatly appreciate any suggestions that you or your readers can offer.—T. A. Strid, mgr. Superior Farmers Elevator Co., Superior, Ia.

Ans.: The general superintendent of some of the largest cleaning houses at Chicago states that what is needed is a good warehouse separator, not one that floats the material but one that lets out the material below. Most of the desired operations could be performed with a modern Warehouse Separator if provided with the complete set of riddles and screens.

Chattel Mortgage on Grain?

Grain Dealers Journal: Will a bill of sale constitute a mortgage on grain on which money has been advanced?

Suppose that John Smith, grain dealer, advances \$500 to John Doe, farmer, on 1,500 bus. of corn in a crib on John Doe's farm, still unshelled.

Then suppose other creditors of John Doe get scared and issue warrants attaching this grain before John Doe can deliver it to John Smith.

The grain has been paid for in part but cannot be delivered because it has been attached and the sheriff is watching it. There is no record to show that John Smith has bought the grain other than the check that he has advanced. Can he demand delivery?

If a bill of sale had been made out and signed by John Doe at the time the money was advanced, describing the grain and where it was located, could delivery be demanded in spite of attachment by other creditors?

What is the best method of handling such a situation?—C. W. Parry Grain Co., Chenoa, Ill.

Ans.: A bill of sale is even stronger than a mortgage. A chattel mortgage is nothing but a bill of sale, with a proviso that the seller can have his property back under certain conditions, which usually consist of paying back money loaned, with interest.

The attachment is null and void if John Smith can prove that the check was given for that particular crib of corn before the attachment was levied.

If a bill of sale had been made out and signed by John Doe at the time the money was advanced, describing the grain and where it was located, delivery could be demanded in spite of attachment by other creditors.

The situation should be explained to the creditors and they may then be willing to release the property without court proceedings. The cancelled check and statements by Doe and Smith that the payment was for that particular crib of corn would support the issuance of a writ of replevin.

Can Railroad Raise Rent?

Grain Dealers Journal: The M. & St. L. Railroad is trying to raise our rent from \$28 to \$46, and I claim it out of reason. The railroad company tells me if I think it is too much, I can move.

We have a letter from the railroad, demanding payment within ten days. We just paid a year's rent in January and the raise came in February. Have we any recourse?—Wayne Bros., Little York, Ill.

Ans.: It is generally conceded that the railroad company should be satisfied with rental equivalent to 6% on the fair valuation of the ground actually occupied. Rentals for track frontage are not to be considered.

It is conceded that the transfer price of the ground nearby helps to establish the fair valuation of the railroad's right of way.

The experiences of many different dealers are that, while the railroads invariably start out with a very extortionate demand they are content to accept a much lower price.

It is advisable to write a letter to the railroad company, making a carbon copy thereof, offering to pay the reasonable rental, stating in the letter what the value of ground is in the vicinity, so that the law department of the M. & St. L. will have a record warranting acceptance of your proposition.

No dealer, to our knowledge, has been forced off the right of way for failure to pay exorbitant rental demanded by railroad's Real Estate Dept.

Miller Not Required to Accept Plugged Shipment.

Grain Dealers Journal: Recently we received a car of what appeared to be choice No. 2 red milling wheat. It came from a market where the inspection is supervised by the Department of Agriculture and the supervisor gave it a grade of No. 2 red, 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. on our appeal. When the car arrived at our mill we started to unload it and found that the bottom of the car contained considerable weevil-eaten wheat, in fact many of the grains were mere shells. Our own elevator foreman probed the cars in six different places with a five-foot probe, but did not get any of the weevily wheat. We were delighted with the wheat which tested 62 lbs. until we started to unload it, then we found that the car was plugged and we immediately loaded back into the car the grain which we had removed from it.

Every wheat shipper should know that a miller cannot use wheat which is badly eaten by weevil. So far we have not seen any live weevil, but the light shells of kernels contain dust and dirt which will not produce merchantable flour. Probably 90% of the car is desirable wheat, but separating the weevil-eaten 10% from the rest of the load is a real job and we doubt very much that we can remove it satisfactorily. The good grain would be worth much more than it is if it contained no weevily wheat.

We are wondering how to secure a fair adjustment of the matter. We are so located that there are no central markets beyond us which would absorb wheat of this character, in fact if it were shipped to a point very far distant it might heat and cause a greater damage to the good grain than has already been done by the man who plugged the load. We want to be fair, but what shall we do?—Miller.

Ans.: The shipper who plugs a load of wheat starts out with the desire and the intention to deceive and defraud the final buyer of the shipment, and notwithstanding the original inspection and the appeal to the federal supervisors sustained the first grading of the shipment, such grading is immediately nullified upon presentation of proof that the load was plugged with inferior grain. So if the buyer of choice milling wheat discovers that his purchase is not all up to the grade of the sample drawn by the original inspector and also by the fed-

eral supervisor, he is fully justified in making a careful separation of the good wheat from the inferior, weighing each separately and settling for each on the basis of the fair market value for each lot. If the miller cannot grind weevily wheat advantageously then he should sell it for chicken feed. No buyer of No. 2 red winter wheat can be expected to accept wheat of a lower grade on his purchase, unless his contract so specifies. It is his option to accept at a discount if seller agrees.

If the car of wheat is still available for sampling the buyer can call in the aid of the Field Headquarters of the Federal Grain Supervision at Chicago, which office will co-operate promptly and fully to convict the party guilty of plugging.

The government is specially interested in cases of this kind, where the plugging enabled the crook to deceive a supervisor. It is a fact that the Department of Agriculture is now finding an unusual number of cases of "uneven loading," some of it fraudulent.

Outside Interests Take Over Chicago Elevators.

The grain elevators operated by the Armour Grain Co., mostly under lease from the railroad companies, will be operated by companies hitherto not interested in the operation of elevators at Chicago.

The Donahue-Stratton Co., well-known grain shippers of Milwaukee, Wis., will operate the Santa Fe Elevator at Chicago and the elevator at Depot Harbor, Ont.

Elevator "C" at Chicago will be operated by a corporation not yet named, but in which the Donahue-Stratton Co. will be interested.

The Central Elevator at Chicago will be operated by a corporation not yet named, but in which the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., of Milwaukee, will be interested.

It has not been decided who will operate the large Northwestern Terminal Elevator at Chicago.

The Cargill Elevator Co., of Minneapolis, will operate Elevator "E" at Milwaukee, Wis.

The Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., of Minneapolis, will operate the Great Northern and Delmar Elevators in that city.

The private wire offices and correspondents have been distributed among various firms who are members of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Illinois Convention Program.

A large turn-out of Illinois dealers is expected at the 34th annual convention of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n at the Hotel Jefferson in Peoria, Ill., May 3 and 4. All sessions will be conducted in the Gold room. The present tentative program is as follows:

10 A. M., MAY 3RD.

Community Singing.

Invocation—Rev. R. Homer Gleason, pastor Universalist church.

Address of Welcome—Hon. Louis Mueller, Mayor of Peoria.

Response—A. C. Koch, Breese.

President's Address—A. C. Koch, Breese.

Sec'y's Report—Sec'y W. E. Culbertson, Delavan.

Treasurer's Report.

Appointment of Com'ites.

2 P. M., MAY 3RD.

Address—Chas. Quinn, Sec'y Grain Dealers Nat'l Ass'n, Toledo, O.

Chicago Board of Trade—Frank J. Delany, Chicago.

Grain Grading, Sampling and Loading—W. H. McDonald, Supervisor in Charge of the Chicago District.

A. B. C.'s Hedging by Country Elevators—Frank Evans, Decatur.

Ills of the Country Grain Trade—General Discussion.

6:30 P. M., MAY 3RD.

Banquet in the Gold room of the Hotel Jefferson. Entertainment supplied by the Peoria Board of Trade.

Address—Major-General Thomas Q. Ashburn, of the U. S. Army, Chairman of the Inland Waterway Corp., Washington, D. C.

Address—Hon. William E. Hull, Congressman from the 16th district, Illinois.

9:30 A. M., MAY 4TH.

Address—Jos. Schmitz, Weighmaster, Chicago Board of Trade.

1:30 P. M., MAY 4TH.

Reports of Com'ites. Election of Officers. Unfinished business.

Visiting ladies will be entertained by the Peoria Board of Trade at a Luncheon at noon on May 3rd.

Registration will be in charge of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Indianapolis. Come early and stay late.



Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

April 27-28. Western Grain Dealers Ass'n Fort Des Moines Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa.

May —. Fulton (Ohio)-Lenawee (Mich.) Grain Dealers Ass'n, late in May, at Adrian, Mich. (Date later.)

May 3-4. Illinois Grain Dealers' Ass'n 34th annual convention, Hotel Jefferson, Peoria, Ill.

May 4-5. Oklahoma Grain Dealers and Millers Ass'n's thirtieth annual convention, Oklahoma City, Okla., Skirvin Hotel.

May 19-20. Millers National Federation "Silver-Jubilee" and "MASS" Convention, Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

May 20. Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n annual convention, Amarillo, Tex. (The Regional Shippers' Advisory Board meets at Amarillo the following day.)

May 23-24. Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n at Dallas, Tex.

May 24-25. Pacific States Seed Ass'n convention, Senator Hotel, Sacramento, Calif.

May 30-June 3. American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists, Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, Neb.

June 8. Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n "Spring" meeting, probably at French Lick, Indiana.

June 9-11. American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, French Lick Springs, Indiana.

June 10. Miami Valley Grain Dealers Ass'n 29th annual convention, Sidney, Ohio.

June 13-14. Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n at Lewiston, Idaho.

June 22-23. Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n forty-eighth annual convention at Hotel Waldorf, Toledo, O.

June 22-23. Michigan Hay & Grain Ass'n 26th annual convention at Toledo, O., in conjunction with the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n, Waldorf Hotel.

June 23-25. Southern Seedmen's Ass'n, Nashville, Tenn.

June 27-28. Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n at Detroit, Mich.

June 28-30. American Seed Trade Ass'n at Detroit, Mich.

June 28-30. Ass'n of Official Seed Analysts of North America, Detroit, Mich.

June 28-31. Ass'n of Commercial Seed Analysts of North America, Detroit, Mich.

June 30, July 1. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n Midsummer Meeting at Wawasee, Kosciusko County, Ind.

June —. Vermont Grain Dealers Ass'n, exact date and meeting place to be announced soon.

June —. Iowa Seed Dealers Ass'n. Final arrangements not entirely determined.

July 25-27. National Hay Ass'n at St. Louis.

July —. Wisconsin Seedsmen's Conference. Further announcements to be made later.

Oct. 10. Terminal Grain Weighmasters Ass'n, Hotel Fontelle, Omaha, Neb.

Oct. 10. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Fontelle, Omaha, Neb.

Oct. 10-12. Grain Dealers National Ass'n thirty-first annual convention at Hotel Fontelle, Omaha, Neb.

Oct. 10-12. United States Feed Distributors seventh annual convention at Hotel Fontelle, Omaha, Neb.

Remodeling a bin for storing ground feeds is an accommodation to yourself and your customers which should reap big dividends at harvest time.

Letters

[Here is the grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication. It may draw out the views of others.]

The Southern Kansas Grain and Grain Products Ass'n.

Grain Dealers Journal: The Southern Kansas Grain & Grain Products Ass'n was organized by grain dealers and millers in Southwestern Kansas for the purpose of better handling traffic matters for Southwest Kansas and the interior markets in that territory.

The Ass'n has functioned to an advantage in facilitating the handling of our crops during the heavy movement. The Ass'n is also endeavoring to improve wheat conditions by encouraging the use of better seed wheat and the eradication of smut and other grain pests.

The Ass'n handled the Kansas City out-of-line rate case on which a hearing was held at Wichita last September.

The Ass'n will be active in the grain investigation hearings which will be held at the several markets during the next few months.—L. H. Powell, Wichita, Kan.

Argues Against Bulk Handling Facilities for Pacific Northwest.

Grain Dealers Journal: I do not believe the majority of grain dealers agree with Dr. E. N. Bates in the views on bulk handling of grain he expressed in the last issue of your publication.

Grain dealers, with whom I have talked, are all rather severe in criticism of Mr. Bates for assertions and implications in the article. They feel that the profits which bulk handling would insure, as described by him, are mythical. As for the marvelous profits made by handling sacks and twine as a side line, one needs go no further back than cite the enormous losses suffered in handling sacks last season. The tone of Mr. Bates' article implies that the grain dealer is absorbing all the profits on the resale of bags.

Mr. Bates says, "A reasonable question would be: If such enormous savings are possible when farmers are in such distressing condition financially, why are not elevators built and the savings made?"

If it is economically possible to make such huge profits by handling grain in bulk, there is surely some one in this world who is smart enough to do it. Disregarding the merits of sack and bulk grain handling if there is profit in bulk grain handling, surely some one would step in and grab the easy money.

In the first place the price of wheat bot bulk is 3 cents per bushel less than when it is bot in sacks. Thruout nearly all of the last year there was a difference of 4 cents, and a sack holds 135 pounds of wheat, or thereabout, on an average, it does not take anyone long to figure out that statements in the article were incorrect.

On the other hand some wheat may contain only a few smut balls, while some is very smutty. If this wheat were handled in bulk, the smut balls would be broken up, and there would of necessity be a heavier discount on it than if it were put into sacks.

At the present time sacks are being delivered to the farmers in this county in 1,000 bale lots, at about 12 cents each, and if they continue to be sold at this price there will probably be 4 cents a bushel less paid this coming season for bulk wheat. In this event it will only cost the farmer 1½ to 2 cents a bushel at the outside to handle wheat in sacks, otherwise it would cost him a considerable amount to equip himself to handle the grain in bulk, which is doubtless the reason why farmers sack 75 per cent of their wheat.

Certainly there is no incentive for the grain merchant to furnish bulk facilities at country points. Why should the grain merchant scrap his warehouse and build elevators in order that the farmers may receive all the benefits? If bulk grain handling is profitable for the farmers, let the farmers do the building.

Mr. Bates says, "Their financial interests would seem to favor continuing the use of sacks and discouraging the use of the bulk system in the Pacific Coast country." Well, if the farmers want to stand the expense of building the elevators, we are sure they will not be opposed by the grain trade.—W. H. Stahl, Spokane, Wash.

Attacks Boards of Trade Without Understanding Functions.

Grain Dealers Journal: I notice by all the trade papers and the daily press that they are going to build a new Board of Trade building 44 stories high.

I have been in the grain business twenty-three years and I fail to see yet where the Board of Trade has helped the farmer or the country grain dealer at all. Maybe I don't know anything about the grain business, but I fail to see it.

The big professional traders can do what they please with the grain markets. Anybody ought to know that. On Mar. 18 the primary receipts of all cash wheat at all of the primary markets was 1,145,000 bu., and the volume of future trades in wheat were 36,000,000 bu., or nearly 30 times as much wheat as received at all of the primary markets, including bonded wheat, and the market declined.

On Mar. 19 the receipts at all of the primary markets, including the bonded wheat, was 1,236,000 bu., and 59,000,000 of future wheat was traded in on the Chicago Board of Trade, not including future wheat traded in on other exchanges. This is more than forty times the cash wheat received at all of the primary markets of the United States, and the market declined. The great argument of Board of Trade officials has been that when there has not been enough speculation the market falls flat.

On Mar. 18 the primary receipts of corn were 471,000 bu., and 26,000,000 bu. of corn were traded in on the Chicago Board of Trade, more than sixty times the amount received at primary markets, and the market declined.

On Mar. 19 the primary receipts of all corn at primary markets was 432,000 bu., and 21,000,000 bu. of futures were traded in on the Chicago Board of Trade and the market declined. About one-half of the total visible supply of corn was traded in on each of these days and more than the total visible supply of wheat was traded in on each of these two days. They claim that there has been too many restrictions on the grain trade and the McNary-Haugen bill hanging over the markets has been the cause of our low markets.

The restrictions on trading have been removed and the McNary-Haugen bill has gone into the discard, yet the markets are worse than ever. I wonder how much longer the farmer and the grain trade are going to swallow this propaganda.

In the face of the smallest oats crop in years and a visible supply of 15,000,000 bu. less than last year, our Chicago May oats have been selling from ten to twelve cents under Winnipeg May oats all winter. Canada also has a small crop of poor quality oats.

It is now reported that we are going to have a big increase in the spring wheat acreage. What is happening? The big professional trader is selling short the futures and depressing our markets four months before it is harvested and before it is even sowed.

The volume of future trading is increasing daily and the primary receipts are getting smaller and the markets declining. I do not see how things can be any worse whether we have Boards of Trade or not, so let's close

them up for two or three years and see what happens.

What became of the two or three hundred million bushel surplus of corn that we were reported to have last year? On March 21st our visible supply of corn was only 12,000,000 bus. more than last year and on March 1 our stocks back on the farm are 200,000,000 less than last year. Where has it gone? Every day we see in the dope that there is no demand for corn, yet evidently this great surplus has disappeared.—E. L. Jarvis, Manager Exline Farmers Elvtr. Co., Exline, Ill.

Why One Dealer Will Discard Wood Shingles.

Grain Dealers Journal: Elevator operators generally will be interested in the fire at Rock City, which destroyed Graham Bros. Co. elevator, coal and lumber shed, all of which burned to the ground, together with all the stocks except a little clover seed and some roofing and shingles that were removed before the fire reached them.

The fire originated in a garage or hardware store about five hundred feet Northwest of the elevator. The wind carried some sparks onto the roof of the elevator. A man on the ground told me that he went up on the roof with a fire extinguisher and had about succeeded in putting out the fire when the extinguisher failed, and by the time he got back with another extinguisher the fire had gained so much headway that it drove him out of the building.

I would estimate the loss, conservatively, at \$30,000. It will no doubt cost \$10,000 to replace the elevator and perhaps as much more to rebuild the balance of the property destroyed.

The lesson to learn from this fire is to get away from the shingle roof and use galvanized iron or some other good fire-resistant roofing material, also to have plenty of fire extinguishers that are in working order. We immediately notified all our men to give the matter of extinguishers and fire hazards attention, and have resolved that all shingle roofs will be replaced with something better within the next sixty days.—Very truly, H. A. Hillmer, Freeport, Ill.

What the Farmer Needs.

Grain Dealers Journal: We have heard a lot about McNary-Haugenism. Some of the farmers still think they want it. They don't seem to appreciate what the bill would do.

When America entered the war we were told to plant wheat and corn, great quantities of it. We were told to feed our soldiers and to feed Europe. We did.

And when the war ended and the period of reconstruction started, our American farmers continued to raise wheat and corn and oats, continued to raise them in great quantities as they did during the war. For a while Europe absorbed the surplus at good prices. Then it reached the stage where it could produce its own, at cheaper prices and American farmers suddenly awoke to find their market at American prices had slipped away.

So the tariff was raised on wheat. That helped some. But it didn't help the corn and oat farmer. At the same time the tariff was lowered on millfeeds and Canada began to pour in great supplies to the benefit of our dairy farmers and the detriment of our corn and oat farmers.

Prohibition helped to destroy a portion of the corn market. Failure to enact a tariff on blackstrap molasses, from which commercial alcohol is made, prevented poor grade corn from going into industrial channels.

Likewise feed manufacturers found that cheap blackstrap molasses makes screenings and elevator dust palatable to livestock. That destroyed more of the market for corn and oats.

What the middle western farmer needs is an increased tariff on millfeeds and a prohibitive tariff on blackstrap.—Illinois Dealer.

Armour Grain Co. Ruled Off the Board of Trade.

At a meeting of the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade Apr. 12 it was voted that "All privileges heretofore enjoyed by the Armour Grain Co. under rules 231, 316 and 354 be terminated from the close of the market on Apr. 16, 1927."

The rules named are those authorizing a corporation to have its trades made at the reduced rate granted to members, (231) to be a member of the clearing house, (316) and to trade in cash grain, (354).

In other words, the action of the Board of Directors does not find the corporation guilty of anything. This action was taken on the recommendation of the special com'ite of the Exchange, headed by L. F. Gates, former president, which for several weeks has been hearing witnesses in connection with the recent finding of the arbiter in the Armour-Rosenbaum controversy, growing out of the formation of the defunct Grain Marketing Co.

It was recommended by the com'ite that all trading privileges be denied pending trial of charges against individuals at which time the responsible officers of the Armour Grain Co. would be placed on trial before the directors for alleged violation of exchange rules.

The investigating com'ite's report to the Board of Directors, dated Apr. 12 follows:

While your special investigating com'ite has by no means completed its work, it has been in almost daily session since its appointment March 8, and has taken testimony from more than thirty witnesses. Your com'ite submits its preliminary report to enable you to take some early action.

The testimony clearly shows wrongful acts for which we deem the Armour Grain Co. responsible, since these acts were those of persons then in the employ or under the continuing influence of the Armour Grain Co. Several persons engaged in these wrongdoings are not members of the Board of Trade nor subject to its discipline. These acts were such as to constitute major offenses, being acts of dishonesty.

As, under Board of Trade rules, corporations may not become members but may enjoy privileges thru the Board of Trade memberships of certain executive officers, the provision is wisely made that such executive officers become responsible to the Board of Trade for acts of the corporation whether or not such individuals are personally guilty of wrong-doing.

All Privileges Withdrawn: Pending the outcome of trial of officers of the Armour Grain Co., who are to be held accountable under the rules, this com'ite recommends to your Board that all privileges which the Armour Grain Co. now enjoys under the rules, be withdrawn. Our reason for this is: That the conduct of the Armour Grain Co. has had wide publicity and has tended manifestly to impair the dignity and good name of the Ass'n and the continuance of privileges to the Armour Grain Co. tends further to impair such good name.

Your attorney, Mr. Morris Townley, advises us that this power is unquestionably in your hands under the provisions of rules 231, 316 and 354.

Without Prejudice: We wish to state that this preliminary report is without prejudice to individual members of the Board of Trade against whom charges may later be filed by our investigating com'ite, as the rules provide.

The report said that those com'ite members present and concurring were James A. Patten, James Norris, Lowell Hoit, Frank G. Coe and Chairman Gates. Joseph P. Griffin was absent, and Charles Sullivan wished to be recorded in opposition to the com'ite's preliminary report.

For a long time the activities of the Armour Grain Co. has been under investigation. Following the collapse of the Grain Marketing Co., a private deal in which the Armour Company and the Rosenbaum Grain Corporation were the chief interests, an arbiter was agreed upon for the settlement of a private money dispute between Armour and Rosenbaum, in which the Armour people were charged with having misrepresented certain grades of grain. An award in favor of the Rosenbaum interests was granted.

Immediately upon publication of the arbiter's findings, which followed an investigation of nearly a year, the exchange appointed the special com'ite to review and confirm the arbiter's report, with a view to bringing action in event evidence was found that the exchange rules had been violated.

The Board of Trade was in no way a party to the formation of the Grain Marketing Co., its interest being to determine whether the Armour Grain Co. had, as charged, adopted practices contrary to the conditions under which membership in the exchange is permitted.

Mr. Gates advised President John A. Bunnell that the work of the com'ite which has heard more than thirty witnesses in the investigation

will continue until all phases of the case have been fully developed.

President Bunnell said that the action of the directors spoke for itself. "For 75 years the Chicago Board of Trade has maintained a continuous market for the producer's grain," he said. "It has but two objects in view. One was to provide a market place for buyers and sellers, and the other to enforce rigorous trade rules. We have not been remiss in our duty. In every instance where proof of unfair practices was discovered steps have been taken to correct the abuses. We cannot bring action against a member on gossip or hearsay. Consequently in the present instance it has been necessary to hear independent evidence as well as review the evidence obtained in the arbiter's inquiry, and the delay incident to this very large task has resulted in a great deal of unfair criticism and general misunderstanding as to the attitude of the exchange. Today's action speaks for itself."

It was pointed out that the steps just taken were based on the evidence brought out in a private dispute, and that the question of public warehouses was in no way involved.

Bill to Regulate Chicago Board.

Senate Bill No. 148 has been introduced in the Illinois Senate by Senator Kessinger and referred to the com'ite on agriculture.

Mr. Kessinger, who resides at Aurora and publishes a paper known as the "Mid-West," says that nine-tenths of the trading on the Board is betting. He was surprised to learn recently that world-wide hedging purchases and sales constitute a great part of the transactions. He does not realize that the pit performs the functions of a clearing house for the world, the same as the banks have a clearing house for checks in each large city. Considered in this light his stock argument that the sales exceed the amount of grain in store several times, loses its force; as the clearings of the banks exceed the amount of cash they have in their vaults. Following are excerpts from his bill:

Sec. 1. Every ass'n of persons, whether incorporated or unincorporated, comprised of brokers, commission merchants or traders engaged in buying, selling, dealing in or exchanging grain, for themselves or for others, which, for the transaction of business between its members, maintains or operates a regular place or trading room, is declared to be a public exchange. The place where such business is carried on is declared to be a public market.

Sec. 2. No public exchange shall be conducted or operated in this state without first having obtained a license from the department of agriculture.

Sec. 6. Keep such records, books and accounts as may be required by the department of agriculture faithfully and fully to disclose the transactions, business and contracts made and entered into on such public exchange.

Sec. 8. No person shall engage in buying, selling, dealing in, or exchanging articles or commodities in a public exchange without first having obtained a license from the department of agriculture.

Sec. 9. Applications for licenses to trade on a public exchange shall be made to the department of agriculture and shall state the name of the applicant, or, if the applicant is a partnership, the names and addresses of all the partners, or if the applicant is the employee or agent of some other person, he shall state the name of such other person, giving, in the case of the partnership, the names of all the partners for whom he is the employee or agent, the location of his office (giving street and number) and such other facts as may be required of the department of agriculture to enable it to perform the duties imposed by this Act. Upon the approval of such application the department of agriculture shall issue a license to the applicant to trade on such public exchange in the character or capacity stated in his application.

Sec. 11. The department of agriculture shall charge and collect the following fees:

For issuing a license to conduct and operate a public exchange, two hundred and fifty dollars;

For issuing a license to any person to trade on a public exchange, fifty dollars.

Sec. 14. Whenever the commission shall find after notice and hearing, that any rule, regulation, by-law, order or practice of any public exchange is illegal, unjust, unreasonable, unauthorized, discriminatory or preferential, it shall order such public exchange to rescind or amend such rule, regulation, by-law, or order or to cease and desist from such practice.

Sec. 16. Each public exchange shall make reports to the commission as often as it shall be required so to do by such department. Such reports shall be in such form and shall contain such data as shall be required by the department of agriculture, such reports shall be public documents.

E. L. Southworth Passes On.

Ezra L. Southworth, of Southworth & Co., dean of Toledo grain and seed brokers, passed away at his home in Toledo, O., early Wednesday, April 20. His death followed complications developed during a long illness. The immediate cause is given as heart disease.

Mr. Southworth was born in Geneva, N. Y., May 31, 1848. He moved west when still a boy and received most of his early education in the public schools of Ypsilanti, Mich. After graduating from the University of Michigan he moved to Toledo, where he became connected with the old firm of C. A. King & Co. as cashier and accountant. For 12 years he served in this capacity. Then he became connected with Richard Hallaran & Co.

Upon the death of Mr. Hallaran he started Southworth, Paddock & Co. This was reorganized in 1881 as Southworth & Co. and has stood to this day.

Twice during his long connection with the Toledo Produce Exchange, Mr. Southworth served as its president. His years of experience served the body well in com'ite gatherings and during his years as a director of the exchange.

Mrs. Southworth, who was Miss Katherine Richards, Toledo, before her marriage, died 2 years ago. No children or other close relatives survive.

Outside his business interests Mr. Southworth's favorite recreations were deep-sea and trout fishing. His office was always adorned with photographs and trophies of his skill. It is said he always told the truth except when he told a fishing story. Friends knew him also as an able naturalist.

Mr. Southworth was familiarly known around the Exchange as "Old South" and "The Grand Old Man." He was the oldest member of the Exchange both in point of years and length of membership. His passing is deeply mourned by his business partners and countless friends throughout the trade.

The firm of Southworth & Co. will continue under the same name, managed by Kenton D. Keiholtz and his partners, John W. Luscombe, Charles R. Keiholtz and Joe L. Doering.



E. L. Southworth, Toledo, O., Deceased.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

ILLINOIS.

Pekin, Ill., Apr. 13.—Farmers hereabouts are going in heavy for soy beans and cow peas.—J. C. Aydelott, Smith-Hippen Grain Co.

Athens, Ill., Apr. 11.—Wheat acreage is short. A few oats are sowed, but not many. Corn acreage will likely be heavy as a consequence.—E. C. Jensen, mgr., Athens Farmers Elvtr.

Secor, Ill., Apr. 15.—About seventy-five per cent of the oats are sowed. Wheat acreage is small but looks good. Corn acreage will be normal.—Wm. Greiner, mgr., Secor Elvtr. Co.

El Paso, Ill., Apr. 15.—About 15 per cent of last year's oats acreage is planted now to spring wheat and barley. Oats seeding is very late. Corn acreage is about normal.—C. C. Kingdon, White Elvtr. Co.

Barr (Athens p. o.), Ill., Apr. 11.—The wheat crop here is short. Some of the farmers have been unable to thresh their last crop due to rains. Oats are pretty well planted.—Edward Jackson, Barr Grain Co.

San Jose, Ill., Apr. 13.—Wheat looks good on high land, but is badly damaged in the bottoms. Oats aren't near seeded. Corn acreage will be normal. Some barley will be sown.—G. Brauer, mgr., San Jose Co-op. Co.

Chenoa, Ill., Apr. 16.—Oats are about two-thirds sown. Some spring wheat is in and is looking fine. Some acreage is devoted to barley. The corn acreage will be about normal.—W. W. Boughton, Boughton & Harlan.

Roseville, Ill., April 21.—Farmers are not thru sowing oats and a good many fields are under water. Spring is later than last year and it was too late then for oats and corn.—A. G. Brown, mgr., Farmers Grain Co.

Ocoya (Pontiac p. o.), Ill., Apr. 16.—Wheat acreage is almost nil. Oats are about 60 per cent sowed. Corn acreage will be about normal. Some soy beans will be sowed.—James McMahon, mgr., Ocoya Co-op. Grain Co.

Jacksonville, Ill., Apr. 8.—Wheat acreage is about 85 per cent of normal, but the crop is looking fine. The season is late on oats and not more than half the crop is sowed. Corn is likely to be above normal.—F. J. Blackburn.

Meadows, Ill., Apr. 15.—Corn acreage will be about normal, possibly it will be increased a little if present oats seeding plans do not materialize. The season is getting late on oats.—R. L. Rathbun, mgr., Meadows Grain & Coal Co.

Eureka, Ill., Apr. 15.—About 80 per cent of the oats in this territory are sowed. Corn acreage will be cut to 80 per cent of that of last year. Farmers here are going in strong for soy beans.—Joe Leman, mgr., Eureka Farmers Co-op. Ass'n.

Greenview, Ill., Apr. 11.—Wheat looks fine in spite of too much rain. The acreage is about 15 per cent less than last year. Very few oats are sowed. Corn acreage will be between 105 per cent and 110 per cent of last year.—Claude W. Hatch, Beggs & Hatch.

Mason City, Ill., Apr. 11.—Wheat is above the average except on low ground; where it has been badly damaged by rains. About fifteen per cent of the oats have been seeded. Corn acreage will likely be normal.—W. F. Allison, mgr., Farmers Grain & Coal Co.

Odell, Ill., Apr. 16.—About two-thirds of the oats are sown and they are just coming thru the ground. Farmers couldn't sow any winter wheat last fall on account of it being so wet, but they have planted quite a lot of spring wheat and it is looking good.—C. A. Vincent.

San Jose, Ill., Apr. 12.—Oats seeding is far behind and the acreage will accordingly be cut. Wheat on high land is good, but it is badly damaged on low land. Corn acreage will be at least normal. It is likely that considerable barley and soy beans will be planted.—John Fryer.

Pekin, Ill., Apr. 13.—Wheat acreage is only

about 75 per cent of normal, but the prospects are splendid. About half the oats are seeded. Farmers expect to plant a normal acreage of corn. Some have sowed spring wheat, others are going in for soy beans.—Pekin Farmers Grain Co.

Alien Station (San Jose p. o.), Ill., Apr. 12.—Wheat acreage is about normal. On the high land it looks pretty good, but on the low land it has been badly damaged. Very few oats are seeded. Corn acreage will likely be above average. Some soy beans will be planted.—W. H. Scott, mgr., Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Natrona, Ill., Apr. 12.—The wheat acreage is about 86 per cent of normal and is looking pretty good. Very few oats sowed to date. The acreage will be a little short. A good many farmers will sow some cow peas and soy beans. Corn acreage will be normal.—B. M. Taylor, mgr., Farmers Grain & Coal Co.

Gridley, Ill., Apr. 15.—A large acreage of soy beans will be planted in this locality, several carloads of seed having been sold. Oats are late in being sowed. Corn acreage will be normal. Spring wheat, barley and soy beans will greatly reduce the oats acreage.—W. H. Boies, Boies & Blessman.

Washington, Ill., Apr. 15.—Wheat acreage is very low, but it looks fair. Oats are not more than half seeded and quite a little poor seed has been used. Corn acreage will likely be slightly increased. Many farmers are showing strong interest in soy beans.—G. E. Dorward, mgr., Washington Co-op. Farmers Grain Co.

Springfield, Ill., Apr. 20.—Weather this past week thruout the state was warm and cloudy with frequent rains, the precipitation totals averaging around four times normal. A little field work was done in the north third of the state, but elsewhere there has been another week of inactivity. Early oats are growing well. Only a small amount, however, has been seeded in the central and southern counties thus far. Plowing is much behind. Spring wheat is doing satisfactorily. The condition of winter wheat has improved 12 per cent since December. It now stands at 83 per cent or about normal. Its progress during the week was generally good to excellent, but there has been too much rain. A considerable amount is under water in low spots in the southern and central areas. Bottoms are flooded. Roads are bad. It is planned to reduce the acreage of corn and oats, but to increase that of hay, barley and spring wheat, the last named about 70 per cent.—Clarence J. Root, Meteorologist.

INDIANA.

Crete (Lynn, R. F. D. No. 4, p. o.), Ind., Apr. 13.—Wheat is in excellent condition. Oats only about one-half sown.—H. C. Wise, mgr., The Crete Elvtr. Co.

Evansville, Ind., Apr. 21.—Excessive rains and floods in this part of the state have greatly delayed farmers in their planting and it is said that many farmers will be unable to plant their usual acreage of corn and will sow cow peas instead. Because of the heavy rains in March and April practically no oats were sown in southern Indiana. The wet weather has not seemingly damaged the meadows.—W. B. C.

KANSAS.

Bird City, Kan., April 14.—Total rainfall since Jan. 1 is 2.80 inches. Last year had only 2.40 to July 1. Wheat fields fine in immediate vicinity, very few being damaged by high winds, with possibly 85% condition of a full crop. Wheat is generally fine in northwestern part of county, with light damage from wind. Half the fields or more are badly damaged in northeastern section, being badly blown out during the winter and killed by drouth. Many fields beginning to show a stand of wheat since the strong winds of previous two weeks. Possibly 48.3% of the government's estimate of wheat acreage or 90,000 acres will be worth cutting, and of this acreage we estimate the condition at 70% of normal. Many of the wheat fields promising so well were summer fallowed last season.—Albert Weaver & Son.

NEBRASKA.

Hubbell, Neb., Apr. 11.—Our coming wheat crop looks fine.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Norman, Neb., Apr. 13.—We have had six inches of rainfall in this territory since Mar. 4, and everything is sure looking fine.—G. B. Granger, mgr., Farmers Union Co-op. Grain & Supply Co.

OHIO.

Cincinnati, O., Apr. 19.—Having crossed Indiana in daylight over the Big Four R. R. on

the 9th and again today, I am deeply disappointed by the poor showing the farmers are making in spring work. On the 9th, water was standing in nearly every field and again today the same condition prevailed over the Hoosier state. Many farmers had started to plow and succeeded in plowing five to ten furrows around the outside of the field, but seldom did I see a field that had been plowed, and even those which had been plowed will need replowing before spring crops can be seeded. Cornstalks are standing in hundreds of fields providing a welcome haven for the much feared corn borer. If the weather man does not soon shut off the downpour, only the enterprising hustlers will get a crop this year.—A. A. R.

OKLAHOMA.

Kremlin, Okla., Apr. 20.—Have had two weeks of wet weather here, which has reduced the wheat prospects about twenty-five per cent.—J. N. Gearheard, mgr. Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Waukomis, Okla., Apr. 19.—The wheat around Waukomis is going backwards on account of the Hessian Fly. Don't believe we will have half a crop.—V. W. Lukenbaugh, agt. Goultry Grain Co.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Clark, So. Dak., Apr. 17.—We have been getting a lot of good moisture lately.—T. L. Keenan.

TENNESSEE.

Knoxville, Tenn., Apr. 18.—For the first time in its history the Southeast produced more corn, oats and hay than it will consume, and we still have plenty to meet unexpected needs. If our farmers are to continue producing grain on a large scale, then it behoves them to induce the automobile manufacturer to bring out an automobile that will consume grain. In this section the horse is rapidly becoming a curiosity and few other than dairy and poultry farmers are using grain. Many of our mills have used more home grown wheat than ever before. The grain and hay shipped into this territory during the crop year of 1925-26 was more than double what will be shipped in during the current crop year.—D. W. Lackey.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Rippon, W. Va., Apr. 18.—The wheat prospect is very favorable at this time, and indications so far point to a good large crop. The season has been very wet, though weather conditions have improved very much the past few days and the farmers are preparing the land for corn planting. It looks as tho the corn acreage is being reduced and I do not know just for what reasons, unless the low prices for corn the past year have discouraged the farmers.—S. G. O'Bryan.

Illinois Mid-Month Crop Notes.

Springfield, Ill., April 19.—The first half of April was marked by abundant to excessive rainfall with floods, causing much distress and crop loss in several counties, especially along the lower Illinois river area and in southern counties of the State, according to the mid-month report of the Illinois and Federal Departments of Agriculture.

Temperatures ranged slightly below normal. Farm field work is behind schedule generally. Some progress is reported in field work in the northern area, but in the southern half of the State and in several central counties field work has been either seriously delayed or at a standstill for a month.

Spring planting of small grains made considerable headway early in March in this latter area but practically no seeding has been possible since that time. This delay will necessitate considerable readjustment in the earlier crop acreage plans for this season.

The present outlook is for a further increase in soybean and barley acreages, a greater reduction in oats acreage and not so much of a decrease in the State corn acreage as planned a month ago.

Fall sown grains and grasses are developing favorably except in flood areas.

Corn reserves on farms are fairly liberal but the movement to market has been moderate due to the condition of roads, and the present corn-livestock price ratio strongly favoring feeding on farms wherever possible. Seed corn situation varies from poor to favorable, but it is believed that the situation can be met from supplies within the State.

Winter wheat condition reports show that the abandoned area has been increased to some extent by flood spots, but otherwise the outlook is fair to good. The prospect for the earlier sown wheat is favorable. The same will apply to rye.

Clover condition reports mostly range from fair to good. Pastures and meadows have greened up earlier than usual this season.—A. J. Surratt, Agricultural Statistician.

Northwest Inundated.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 20.—At scattered points in the Northwest, a small amount of seeding has been accomplished, since a week ago. With the exception of one or two days, there have been heavy rains or snow.

For the first time in years, all districts have plenty of moisture and now require dry weather so farm work may continue. The subsoil throughout the Northwest also contains abundant moisture. This should benefit the crops during the growing period.

Seeding is somewhat later than normal. With the exception of four extremely early seasons, the average time for completion of wheat seeding is from the 10th to the 15th of May. Should farmers be unable to work in the fields during the next week or ten days, the spring wheat acreage may be somewhat reduced.

There is a tendency to increase durum in Minnesota and South Dakota, as well as North Dakota. From information received, we estimate the amount of seeding accomplished as follows: Minnesota: wheat 20%, coarse grain 10%; South Dakota: wheat 50%, coarse grain 40%; North Dakota: wheat 10%, coarse grain, none; Montana: wheat 10%, coarse grain, none.

Condition of winter rye is about 10 points higher than the corresponding time last year, with an acreage slightly exceeding 1926.

The Northwestern grain crop situation has bright prospects. While seeding may be a little late, this should not cause any concern, as some of the best Northwestern crop years have been late. The present conditions are very unusual for these four States, inasmuch as farmers are complaining of too much moisture. This situation has not prevailed for a number of years.—W. G. Hudson, The Van Dusen Harrington Co.

Northwest Flaxseed Report.

Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 23.—Rains have been general the past week over the flax and wheat section of the Northwest. This is putting the soil in good condition to germinate the planting and supplying what we have not had in late years—a subsoil moisture.

Should the rains continue, it would probably change the acreage to less wheat and more flax. The poor quality of seed flax is not favorable for a good yield per acre.

Crop reports call attention to the delay in seeding caused by the cold wet weather but because of the excellent supply of moisture are generally optimistic. The outcome of this crop will be unusually important as far as local business is concerned.

We have recently called attention to the position of the world's markets, explaining the possibility of higher levels, the influencing factors being the rapid consumption of the Argentine crop, the Chinese war reducing suppliers of Oriental oils, the healthy condition of business in the U. S. and present low prices of wax and linseed oil. During the past week the wax markets have all advanced and close with a tight trade and a firm tone.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Artificial silk, rayon, is now being made of corn stalks. A Hungarian is reported to be the inventor. Wall Street capitalists have taken over the American manufacturing process rights for rayon, artificial leather and paper. Now if some friend of the producer will invent a process of utilizing the cob, the corn borers will have no place to rest.

Kansas City Granted Vital Rate Advantage.

Freight rates on wheat and flour from Missouri river ports to the east were ordered reduced by the Interstate Commerce Commission on April 20 to a parity with similar rates from Minneapolis.

Proportional rates from Kansas City, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Atchison, Omaha and other river cities were held unduly prejudicial to the extent that they exceeded proportional rates affecting shipments from the Twin Cities.

Prejudicial rates were ordered removed before July 15.

This places Kansas City in a more advantageous position than ever before in competing with Minneapolis for supremacy in the manufacture of flour.

In reviewing the evidence submitted by the complainants, the commission made the following comment:

"It is sufficient to say the general level of rates on both wheat and flour is from $\frac{1}{2}$ cent to 5 cents higher from Kansas City than from Minneapolis, notwithstanding the distance from Kansas City are generally from a few miles to as much as 250 miles less than from Minneapolis.

"It is contended by interests other than complainants that the differences in the proportional rates from Kansas City and Minneapolis to Chicago are responsible for the differences in the through rates and they seek to have complainants limit their complaints to such factors."

Corn v. Gasoline.

The chief trouble of the farmer is due to surplus of corn, says C. F. Curtiss, dean of the Iowa State College of Agriculture. He says:

The remedy lies in smaller production or increased consumption. The present trouble is due to declining consumption, and the farmer is himself to blame for the situation to the extent that he has substituted mechanical power produced by gasoline, for horse power produced by farm feeds.

There are now about 5,000,000 less horses in the United States than there were ten years ago. That number of horses would consume more than the annual surplus of corn and oats. If motorization of the farm goes on, the surplus of grain will increase. If the horse breeding industry is not restored, motorization of the farms will be imperative. The farmer himself holds the key to the situation. If he chooses to substitute gasoline for corn, he will, in the end, pay more for gasoline and take less for corn. The farmer who raises corn to sell will pay the penalty. The stock farmer will fare better, though cheap corn tends to produce a surplus of live stock products.

McNary plans to draft a new farm relief bill that will compromise the divergent views on this question.—P. J. P. He is bound to convince the farmer that the Government shud guarantee producers a profit on all grain grown.

Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

WHEAT

	April 1	April 2	April 3	April 4	April 5	April 6	April 7	April 8	April 9	April 10	April 11	April 12	April 13	April 14	April 15	April 16	April 17	April 18	April 19	April 20	April 21	April 22	April 23
Chicago	132%	132%	132%	132%	132%	132%	132%	132%	132%	132%	132%	132%	132%	132%	132%	132%	132%	132%	132%	132%	132%	132%	132%
Kansas City (new)	124%	124%	124%	124%	124%	124%	124%	124%	124%	124%	124%	124%	124%	124%	124%	124%	124%	124%	124%	124%	124%	124%	124%
St. Louis (red winter)	127%	127%	127%	127%	127%	127%	127%	127%	127%	127%	127%	127%	127%	127%	127%	127%	127%	127%	127%	127%	127%	127%	127%
Minneapolis	131%	131%	131%	131%	131%	131%	131%	131%	131%	131%	131%	131%	131%	131%	131%	131%	131%	131%	131%	131%	131%	131%	131%
New York (domestic)	135%	135%	135%	135%	135%	135%	135%	135%	135%	135%	135%	135%	135%	135%	135%	135%	135%	135%	135%	135%	135%	135%	135%
Duluth (durum)	144%	144%	144%	144%	144%	144%	144%	144%	144%	144%	144%	144%	144%	144%	144%	144%	144%	144%	144%	144%	144%	144%	144%
Vancouver	139%	139%	139%	139%	139%	139%	139%	139%	139%	139%	139%	139%	139%	139%	139%	139%	139%	139%	139%	139%	139%	139%	139%
Milwaukee	132%	132%	132%	132%	132%	132%	132%	132%	132%	132%	132%	132%	132%	132%	132%	132%	132%	132%	132%	132%	132%	132%	132%

	April 1	April 2	April 3	April 4	April 5	April 6	April 7	April 8	April 9	April 10	April 11	April 12	April 13	April 14	April 15	April 16	April 17	April 18	April 19	April 20	April 21	April 22	April 23
Chicago	71 3/4	70 3/4	70 3/4	70 3/4	70 3/4	70 3/4	70 3/4	70 3/4	70 3/4	70 3/4	70 3/4	70 3/4	70 3/4	70 3/4	70 3/4	70 3/4	70 3/4	70 3/4	70 3/4	70 3/4	70 3/4	70 3/4	
Kansas City	72 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	
St. Louis (new)	76	74 1/2	74	74 1/2	74	74 1/2	74	74 1/2	74	74 1/2	74	74 1/2	74	74 1/2	74	74 1/2	74	74 1/2	74	74 1/2	74	74 1/2	
Milwaukee	71 1/2	70 7/8	70 7/8	70 7/8	70 7/8	70 7/8	70 7/8	70 7/8	70 7/8	70 7/8	70 7/8	70 7/8	70 7/8	70 7/8	70 7/8	70 7/8	70 7/8	70 7/8	70 7/8	70 7/8	70 7/8	70 7/8	

CORN

	April 1	April 2	April 3	April 4	April 5	April 6	April 7	April 8	April 9	April 10	April 11	April 12	April 13	April 14	April 15	April 16	April 17	April 18	April 19	April 20	April 21	April 22	April 23
Chicago	43 1/2	43	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	
Kansas City	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	
Minneapolis	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	
Vancouver	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	

OATS

	April 1	April 2	April 3	April 4	April 5	April 6	April 7	April 8	April 9	April 10	April 11	April 12	April 13	April 14	April 15	April 16	April 17	April 18	April 19	April 20	April 21	April 22	April 23
Chicago	43 1/2	43	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	
Kansas City	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	
Minneapolis	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	
Vancouver	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	

RYE

	April 1	April 2	April 3	April 4	April 5	April 6	April 7	April 8	April 9	April 10	April 11	April 12	April 13	April 14	April 15	April 16	April 17	April 18	April 19	April 20	April 21	April 22	April 23
Chicago	101 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	
Kansas City	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
Minneapolis	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
Vancouver	100%	100%	100 1/2	100 1/2	101%	101%	101%	101%	101%	101%	101%	101%	101%	101%	101%	101%	101%	101%	101%	101%	101%	101%	101%

BARLEY

	April 1	April 2	April 3	April 4	April 5	April 6	April 7	April 8	April 9	April 10	April 11	April 12	April 13	April 14	April 15	April 16	April 17	April 18	April 19	April 20	April 21	April 22

Legislative Hearing on Chicago Warehouse Methods

GEO. E. THOMPSON, as a sworn witness before the Illinois State Legislative Committee on April 15, demolished much of the elaborate structure built up by Frank Crombie, by categorically denying absolutely practically all of the allegations made by Crombie with regard to meetings, conversations, and instructions to grade up wheat.

Reading from the records of the arbitration Attorney Goldstein read to Mr. Thompson more than 100 statements of fact and he unequivocally denied them.

No instructions were given by anybody, to Mr. Thompson's knowledge, to Crombie to report the grades of wheat in the elevator higher than they actually were. The fact that the inventory showed the grades to be higher than at the time the grain was taken into store was due to improvement by handling. Wheat that came in No. 3 became No. 2 in the course of time by cleaning and mixing and raising of the test weight per bushel, he testified.

Pres. Marcy has asked Mr. Thompson to have an inventory made, and Mr. Thompson relied upon Crombie to furnish the figures. He placed upon Crombie the entire responsibility for the record of grades in the house. "I took Crombie's word for the wheat." "I believed that he knew his stock, having been handling it all winter."

Geo. E. Thompson, former general superintendent of the Armour Grain Co., was the sole witness Friday morning and afternoon.

He had been in the employ of the company from 1896 to Mar. 7, 1927, rising from office boy thru the positions of foreman of elevator, and has been a member of the Board of Trade since 1918. In 1922 he had supervision of elevators at Kansas City, Depot Harbor, Fairport, Buffalo, and 6 elevators at Chicago, working directly under Geo. E. Marcy, pres. When the Grain Marketing Co. was active he was superintendent of elevators jointly with Louis Sayre. Since May 16, 1925, he had nothing to do with the elevators, he had been buying barley and rye on the Board of Trade. He said Frank Crombie was superintendent of the Northwestern Elevator in 1924. Mr. Thompson testified that grain improved grade in the elevator. Wheat would gain in test weight by handling and the grade would be raised. On July 2, 1924, Mr. Marcy said he wanted an inventory of the wheat in the elevator. Mr. Crombie made out a new inventory sheet purporting to show the actual grades of the wheat then in the bins. Mr. Crombie supplied the figures and Mr. Thompson testified that "I took his word for it."

Mr. Thompson: In the latter part of July when the Grain Marketing Co. was assured Mr. Marcy told me to have the Board of Trade sample every bin and to have the Board of Trade Weighing Department estimate the quantity in every bin and that at least 500 bushels should be run out to get an average of each bin.

ATTORNEY GOLDSTEIN of the investigating committee read the agreement between the Armour Grain Co. and the Grain Marketing Co. for the transfer of the grain on the basis of \$1.30 $\frac{3}{4}$ for September wheat, a committee composed of Truman Brophy, K. S. Templeton and Fred T. Bascom to appraise all wheat, the Columbus Laboratories to make the protein tests. The total was 7,865,619.36 bus., valued at \$10,559,964.11.

MR. THOMPSON: We never came to the point where we could not make the grades. In the winter of 1924-25 a lot of bad wheat from other houses of the Grain Marketing Co. was sent to the Northwestern Elevator. This wheat was known as "moon" and "melt."

Apr. 15 I found on my desk, opened, an anonymous letter about paying \$20,000 to Crombie

with a slur about Thompson being crooked and that he wanted his share of the \$1,700,000 he had made for the Armour Grain Co. by "cheating on grade." I never promised to Crombie anything and had no reason to promise him anything.

Apr. 30, 1925, Mr. Marcy received a long letter from Mr. Crombie in which he resigned. Mr. Marcy said he did not want him to resign, with the house full of grain. On Apr. 29, the day before the resignation, a conference had been held in the office of Pres. Marcy, Mr. Kellogg having informed Mr. Marcy that corn was out of condition in the Northwestern Elevator. Kellogg, Marcy, Thompson and Crombie were present. Marcy scolded him a little about the corn going out of condition, and then Crombie stated that there was 200,000 bus. of wheat that was not very good. They were then having trouble making the grades of red winter wheat on account of "sick" wheat. [This meant the damaged wheat that came from the southwest that fall and got past the Illinois state inspection department and into the elevators at Chicago.]

Thompson: Kehoe, attorney of the Armour Grain Co. later told me of a "confession" by Crombie in a letter.

Kellogg and Marcy on May 15 or 16 told Thompson he ought to take a vacation as he was not looking well, and besides "Manny" Rosenbaum and Mr. Glaser had said they did not want him around the elevator. While on this vacation Louis Sayre did the work of general superintendence.

"I told Kehoe that Crombie's statement that I had promised him he would not be forgotten in the big split was a d---n lie."

Crombie had stated that there was 1,500,000 bus. of sample grade red wheat in the house at the close of navigation in 1923.

Attorney Goldstein: Were you out at elevator C in Feb. 24, 1924.

Thompson: I was out there every so often. Mallory was there in the middle of February. I never did ask for the shipping records. Did not ask them for any other records. There was absolutely no conversation of that kind.

Adjourning to Saturday morning.

GRAY SILVER, of Martinsburg, W. Va., who described himself as a farmer, told how when in 1920 he was working as a lobbyist for the American Farm Bureau Federation, Emmanuel Rosenbaum came to him at Washington and said: "My elevators are for sale." This was after Mr. Silver had pictured to Mr. Rosenbaum how 5 states had been asked to make surveys with a view to going into the grain elevator business under the Warehousing Act. "That is how the Grain Marketing Co. idea started," said Mr. Silver.

Mr. Silver ascribed the failure of the Marketing Co.'s sale of stock to the short time of one year allowed by the bankers, and to the several months' delay in getting started to sell stock. "There was only 6 weeks to 2 months of selling."

"I had been told in April that there was some bad grain out at the Northwestern Elevator. When I asked Marcy he said they had some mahogany corn. I heard some oats and corn was dumped on the prairie."

"In July we decided to create a liquidating committee."

"A bill will be introduced providing that the federal government finance the construction of local elevators by loans to groups of farmers who will sign an agreement to use the facility."

GEO. E. MARCY was the last witness Saturday, but after 10 minutes' questioning, the hearing was adjourned, Mr. Marcy to be heard again later. He said he had been with the Armour grain business for 36 years. He was vice-president when organized and president to

August, 1925, and after that chairman of the board, without duties. "I sold my membership in the Board of Trade last fall."

"Early in 1923 Mr. Baruch of New York sent a telegram that he would like to talk with us with regard to the farmers buying the Armour Grain Co.

"The stock in the Armour Grain Co. was held as follows: J. Ogden Armour, wife and daughter, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; Philip Armour, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; Lester Armour, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; Mrs. Valentine, their mother, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, and myself, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. I have sold all my stock except 50 shares."

"It looked when we sold to the Grain Marketing Co. that every farmer in the country wanted it. After we got started it seemed that it had no friends except those that were in it. Some farm organizations fought it very bitterly."

"The Armour Grain Co. contributed 32,000,000 of the 47,000,000 bus. of capacity."

QUESTION by Attorney Goldstein: On July 2 you sent Thompson to get an inventory?

ANSWER: "It was June 30. At that time every year it was the practice of the Armour Grain Co. to close the books. We had 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 bus. of grain, and we had to get it as close as possible, for income and taxes, etc. I told Thompson to get from the superintendents of the Northwestern and Santa Fe houses a report of what the grain would grade out. I did not give Thompson three orange colored telegraph blanks to take to the elevator."

Adjourning to Monday morning.

MR. THOMPSON identified some sheets on which were the figures of the inventory, stating that he had written them down as Mr. Crombie called them off to him.

Most of the morning was wasted by questions as to changes made on the elevator bin blackboard diagram. Mr. Thompson testified that as additional information on the condition of the grain in a bin became available it was noted on the bin blackboard. The attorney, Goldstein, seemed obsessed by the idea that these additions were changes, when they were but additions, such as protein test, "fancy," etc., and were for the information of the superintendent.

Mr. Thompson testified that as the wheat in a bin improved by handling and drying notations were made on the blackboard, so that altho the original market on the blackboard still showed No. 3 the superintendent knew the contents to be No. 2 wheat.

Questioned by Attorney Goldstein how it was that the superintendent out at the elevator had different information about the contents of the bins from that possessed by the main office Mr. Thompson said, "An elevator superintendent has to have some good wheat up his sleeve."

Adjourning to Friday, April 22.

Friday, April 22, two sessions were held until 3:15 p. m. when Attorney Goldstein became ill and the proceedings were adjourned.

Mr. Thompson was on the stand and denied the testimony by Mr. Marcy before the arbitrator that Thompson had told Marcy he had "gone thru the house," whereupon Attorney Goldstein said, "I refuse to go further with this witness and as perjury has been committed I recommend the record be submitted to the state's attorney." Mr. Marcy's testimony before the arbitrator was that Thompson was sent to the elevator to have the grades raised. Mr. Thompson refused to admit it, declaring that Marcy's statement was incorrect.

LOUIS T. SAYRE testified that after Thompson went on his vacation Sayre was sent out to the elevator to get out 2,000,000 bus. of corn as the germinating season was at hand. "I found the corn was in more or less damaged condition, and recommended its immediate sale and shipment. In June, 1925, looking over the books at the elevator I noticed a write down of 100,000 bus. from No. 1 to sample wheat in September. I discovered that the bin boards did not reflect the quality of the wheat as shown by the belts. The clerk, Dornan, said, "the figures are all there," and I said "They are there, but they don't mean anything."

While using the 'phone at Crombie's desk I picked up three telegraph blanks on which to

take notes, and noticed some figures that seemed familiar. I asked Crombie what the figures indicated, and he said, "The way we stood before and the way we stood after the Grain Marketing Co. took over the grain." Crombie told me the three telegraph blanks were in Marcy's handwriting. I said to him, "I hope you have something to clear you of this mess."

CROMBIE testified that he began with the Armour Grain Co. as a laborer in 1913, was a foreman in 1917, and in 1918 was assistant superintendent at the Northwestern Elevator. On June 26, 1925, he left the Northwestern Elevator and continued as superintendent without duties at a salary of \$450 per month, until November, 1925.

He said that in the early summer of 1923 Mr. Marcy desired that the coming crop be laid away according to protein content, and the wheat was divided into lots, the lowest being 10% per cent protein and the highest 12½ per cent. Nicol later changed the minimum from 10½ to 1½, "which gave me an unfair deal at the elevator."

"In August the protein wheat ceased coming in and the moisture wheat came. We cooled off and dried the wheat to get a grade of No. 2 and loaded the boats Wotan and Sinding for Montreal. When the grain got there Thompson told me it was red hot and they had to get it out with picks, it was so solid they could not get the leg down into the boat.

"Thompson was at the elevator every other day and I always discussed the condition with him. We never made any changes in grades on my opinion. At that time we began to get crowded and at the close of navigation, November, 1923, we were blocked and we had about 1,500,000 bus. of this sample grade wheat left. It was transferred from bin to bin and bounded around day and night and handled every way we could think of to keep it in condition. With Nicol we made samples of No. 2 and 3 heat damaged lots of chicken feed to put on the price lists to be sent to customers. It was carried on the records as of the grade it had been received.

"When the transfer was to be made to the Grain Marketing Co. the samplers of the Board of Trade took running samples out of the bottoms of the bins and the reports on the bin boards, and took the samples and slips down town to be passed upon by the appraisers."

Adjourned to Apr. 29.

Chairman Thomas Curren of the Illinois Legislative Comite investigating the collapse of the Grain Marketing Co., used to run a beer saloon in Chicago, which still bears the old sign Curran's Buffet."

It has been run as a soft drink parlor by John Cenick until raided by prohibition agents recently. Federal Judge Jas. H. Wilkerson on Apr. 23 issued a temporary injunction closing Curran's old place.

A new germicide, which Mayo Brothers of Rochester have reported upon favorably, a roofing, damp-proofing paint, and a fly spray, are some of the products included in the list of the 1,600 pounds of products obtained from a ton of wheat or oat straw thru the process of destructive distillation. Gasoline for motors is still another by-product. A ton of straw may even be burned in such a manner that \$250 worth of useful products may be extracted from the smoke.

New Method for Cleaning Box Cars.

In order that a more nearly maximum number of freight cars can be kept in readiness at all times to meet the transportation needs of this country, the Transportation Division of the American Railway Ass'n announced on April 2 a plan by which closed freight cars, which have been contaminated with oil, grease or other liquids, can be cleaned. When the railroads clean the box cars, all shippers of grain and products will be debited.

Evils to Be Eradicated from Future Trading.

In his testimony before the Illinois Legislative Comite, Mr. Arthur W. Cutten, who is well qualified to speak by reason of his long experience as a consistent bull speculator on a large scale, told the comite what had to be done to bring back to the Chicago wheat pit the outside trade needed as a sustaining force. He said:

The evils of future trading are not integral, but parasitic, not necessary, but inimical.

The economic system can and must be preserved.

The evils can and must be eradicated.

1. Appoint a select comite, including bankers, to devise changes in rules and warehouse regulations that will forever divorce the private grain merchant from all control over or participation in the warehousing of public grain.

Also determine what should constitute a proper and equitable future contract, in both execution and fulfillment.

2. Get back to former principles of an equality of contract between buyer and seller.

3. Revert to the ethics and rules prevailing when no "off grades" of wheat were deliverable under any penalty.

Present rules permit sixteen grades of wheat deliverable, six of which are at discounts ranging from two to five cents per bushel.

Low inferior grades of corn for which the country shippers receive only the minimum prices should not be kiln dried and delivered on a regular contract in the pit just because it has been artificially treated so as to carry ostensibly a contract grade. Its keeping qualities are always endangered when mixed with corn not so treated and mealy and floury when handled in the usual processes of elevation.

The farmer only receives the price that this quality of corn will bring in the open market and the discounts are tremendous. The elevator operators then subject it to heat and although still undesirable in usual channels of trade, it is forced into public storage for delivery to the public on pit contracts. Remaining there indefinitely, it deters the buyers of these future contracts from taking delivery for merchandising purposes.

It is thus retained for the sole intent of earning storage and acts as a dead weight on the market and values and throws a suspicion on the entire stock.

So-called cereal oats were unknown as a regular delivery on pit contracts. The natural oats after being cleaned and the desirable grains removed for cereal purposes, the residue is known as "cereal oats."

During recent years and by degrees future delivery contracts have been affected by maladroit changes in exchange rules to such an extent as to throw the advantages unequally and unfairly in favor of the seller.

4. **Confine the application** of the default rule to those who actually strive to uphold the legality of their contract and make delivery but fail to do so for reasons over which they have no control.

It should not be made effective for sellers who deliberately default as the easiest and cheapest form of settlement.

5. **Restrict the carlot delivery rule** to country run grain and to the last three business days of any month.

Eliminate the emergency that allows this form of delivery at any time during the month, at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

Reinstate the emergency rule in effect for over forty years, indexed in the new book of Rules as "Emergencies, grain in private elevators, etc., paragraph 283, but for some reason unknown entirely omitted from the book.

6. **How can the Board of Trade** of Chicago truly continue to be the world's greatest equalizer of values if its rules are not equitable but favor a sellers' market.

Former President W. S. Warren declared, "The veriest tyro in the science of trade knows that the activity of the market directly depends upon the bidding and buying that takes place."

The sellers we have always with us. Hedging in actual practice is mostly on the selling side and is constant during certain long periods of the crop year.

The buyers have to absorb and carry this load as well as the short selling, and in addition pay the carrying charges.

How can they assemble in sufficient strength to do this unless provided with an honest and equitable contract.

Give the public and the producers and membership at large an equal opportunity by first doing away with the public elevator monopoly.

It has destroyed competition by unlawful and unfair tactics. Their hedges are always hanging over the market, with both public and private elevators glutted with grain, solely to ac-

quire the profit that comes from a forced carrying charge.

This group has conveniences through Board of Trade rules and regulations in conjunction with their unlawful operation of public elevators, whereby making or withholding deliveries or discouraging or frightening buyers from taking delivery, is solely and entirely within their power. The warehouse receipt is the currency of Trade, whereby Pit transactions are made possible and can be liquidated.

Why should any favored group in an association where all memberships are equal be the sole arbiter in this matter of commercial life or death and have the opportunity so to manipulate the circulation of warehouse receipts as to damage innocent holders of contracts to their own advantage and profit?

The carlot delivery rule was conceived to take care of late arrivals of country run grain that could not reach public storage within contract time.

It has since been changed and enlarged upon until its present particular purpose is to embarrass and discourage buyers by depriving them of the assurance of a delivery in a Class A public warehouse lawfully operated.

Supplementary Storage for Wichita Milling Plant.

Besides adding 1,300,000 bus. of storage capacity the Red Star Milling Co., Wichita, Kan., has substantially increased its grain handling facilities by the installation of improved machinery for unloading, cleaning and weighing. This 4,400 barrel mill already had a fair storage capacity for wheat, but the new concrete annex will bring up the mill storage to 2,750,000 bus., besides which this company has 250,000 bus. storage in its country elevators.

THE NEW ANNEX illustrated on the outside front cover of this number consists of three rows of 16 cylindrical tanks in a row, with 30 interstice bins. Each cylindrical bin is 19 ft. 2 ins. in diameter and 100 ft. high, over a 10-ft. basement. Grain is carried from the head house by two receiving conveyor belts to fill the tanks, which are emptied on two belts below them. These belts are 30-inch, 5-ply, supplied by the Diamond Rubber Co., the top belts driven by 20-h.p. G. E. Motors and having 2-pulley trippers furnished by the Webster Mfg. Co. The transmission from motors is Morse Chain. The new storage tanks are equipped with the Zeleny Thermometer System.

THE HEAD HOUSE, which was originally designed and equipped with two receiving sinks, one 10,000-bu. receiving leg, one 5,000-bu. cleaner leg and one 5,000-bu. transfer leg, has had its receiving and handling equipment doubled.

The new equipment in the head house consists of two receiving sinks, and unloading power shovels driven by a 15-h.p. G. E. Motor, a receiving belt under these track sinks, which are interlocking, driven by a 10-h.p. G. E. Motor, one new 10,000-bu. receiving leg equipped with 26-in., 7-ply Diamond Belt, Minneapolis V Buckets and 48-in. Gemlo Backstop.

The additional cleaner leg has a capacity of 5,000 bus., is equipped with a similar belt and 36-in. Gemlo Backstop. An additional No. 415 Eureka Compound Elevator Separator is being installed, a duplicate of the machine already in use. The weighing facility has been doubled by a new 2,000-bu. hopper scale. G. E. Motors of 50 and 75 h.p. respectively drive the cleaner and receiving legs. Equipment supplied by the Webster Mfg. Co., was used throughout.

The work of excavation was started Nov. 10. The last concrete was poured Mar. 10, and the plant was completed by April 1, 30 days ahead of time. Horner, Wyatt & Roads were the engineers who designed the tanks, and the Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co., was the builder.

In the older sections of the United States, the farms are not wearing out but are producing greater yields per acre, according to the Popular Mechanics. Since 1885, the average yield of corn has increased 18 per cent, wheat 17 per cent, oats 14 per cent, and potatoes 39 per cent.

Free Storage Continues to Lose Friends Among Elevator Operators

Let the Other Fellow Store.

Thompson, Ia.—The only safe method is absolutely not to accept any grain in storage.

Our motto is, let the other fellow do the storing.—G. J. Brenner, mgr., Farmers Cooperative Elevator Co.

Free Storing of Grain Is an Evil.

Cabery, Ill.: Two of the worst practices in the grain business are free storage and the advancing of money to grain growers. They have been discontinued around here for a radius of 50 miles, and if the boys stick to this I think it will be the greatest help in years to the grain trade.—Farmers Grain Co.

Stores Free for Thirty Days.

Creston, Ill.: Both our elevators store grain for 30 days, providing the grain is in condition (no storage on this new corn). We mark all grain sold on the 30th day, if not sold before, but I think that this should even be cut down to no storage at all. The only way that I think we can get away from the storage question is thru organization among the grain trade and all sticking together.—H. W. Colwill.

Dealer Should Not Play Board.

Liberty, Mo.: Stop the grain dealer from protecting himself on Board. A local dealer has no business dealing on Board of Trade. If he has a customer who wishes to play with it, let him do it for his own account. A broker in the grain business is the only one that should be allowed to deal in futures for the account of anyone on the outside. No co-op. manager should be allowed to risk his stockholders' money in such transactions, or for that matter neither should the manager of any stock company. It should be a man's own money that he is taking a chance with.—Gilbert Pence, mgr., Farmers Marketing Co.

Does Not Give Free Storage.

Phelps (Monmouth P. O.), Ill.: I haven't given free storage for grain much thought the past four or five years, but it is a practice that I never believed in, or indulged. I never gave over 30 days' free storage and the past five years haven't given any. Farmers must sell before or upon delivery or I will charge them at the rate of one cent per bushel per month and will ship out any time that I need the room.

In the first place an ordinary country elevator has not the room to accommodate the farmers' grain, especially during the harvest season. When you receive all grades in all conditions, it is impossible to keep them separate. If it is a rainy harvest, like the past three seasons, the elevator manager is compelled to ship out or lose the grain from heating, bin burning, etc., since he has no drier. Before such grain reaches the terminal market it is usually damaged until almost unsalable.

Let the owners hold their grain on the farms until they are ready to sell, and the results will be more satisfactory to all concerned, and less expensive. Many grain men get too anxious to handle all the grain in sight, without being prepared, and offer farmers almost any inducement, which they easily fall for. Nine farmers out of ten are always "hollering" about some grain operator robbing them and they will sell where they can get one-half to one cent more than someone else offers.

Relative to conditions in this territory will state they are not promising as far as grain matters are concerned. Practically all small grain was damaged from the excessive rainfall and considerable not threshed. Corn had a fair yield, but was damaged and light in weight. Fully one-third is in the fields yet to be gathered. Cattle feeders take most of the corn at three to seven cents per bushel over what elevators can bid.—Phelps Grain Co.

Education Is the Remedy.

Lotus, Ill.: We believe that education is the remedy, not only educating the elevator operator but also the farmer.—Lotus Grain & Coal Co.

Always Charged for Storage.

Rosamond, Ill.: I have stored some wheat for farmers in the past, but always charged for it and never shipped until I bot. I think it a bad custom. I will stop this year.—H. H. Moxley.

Buy Grain When Delivered.

Guthrie Center, Ia.: My plan would be to buy the farmers' grain, as near as possible, when it is delivered. If they want to hold grain, give them the address of a commission firm.—E. W. Miller.

Wants State Law Against Free Storage.

Greenfield, Ill.: There is but one way to stop elevator operators from giving free storage, and that way is to enact a state law prohibiting it, and with a heavy penalty attached.—E. D. Wooley & Son.

Not Bothered with Storage.

Pearl, Ill.: I am not bothered with storage. I think if the elevator man would put on two or three cents a bushel storage charge per month, he would not be bothered much with storage.—W. R. Donohoo.

Stores Grain for No One.

Bellville, Ill.: We never store grain for anyone, and certainly would not store any free of charge if we had capacity for a million bushels. There is no reason for doing such business.—F. W. Walton, mgr., Co-op. Grain Co.

Have Never Offered Storage.

Osceola, Ia.: We have never offered storage in our elevator to farmers. Have repeatedly refused such accommodations. Free storage by grain men is tendered many times for the sole purpose to sidetrack a legitimate competitor, who would have purchased the grain had his competitor been a clean man. More brotherly love in business would cure most of the ills in the grain trade and would almost entirely eliminate the free storage abuse. — W. B. Curnes, Curnes Grain Co.

Storage Causes Even Market Price.

Calhoun, Mo.: There is no doubt in my mind that by storing grain and distributing it to market as there is a demand has done more to hold an even price for wheat than any other agency. Of course we will get crooks in the business, just as the banks do, but when we formerly shipped all our wheat at harvest time, the market price went down. I have had 32 years' experience handling wheat from the farms and these are my convictions.—L. C. Jones, mgr., Farmers Co-op. Co.

Give Contract on Day of Storing.

Silex, Mo.: I don't feel capable of saying much on grain storage. I presume we have about the usual laws in this state governing stored wheat and these laws seem to have been made for the benefit of the big terminal elevators.

Why cannot small elevators when they take wheat in give their patron, or the owner of the wheat, a contract showing that the wheat has that day been purchased at a price less so many cents of what No. 2 wheat is selling on the St. Louis market the day the contract is presented for settlement? It seems to me that his would show that the wheat was bot at the time it was put in the elevator. I am not expecting my idea to solve the question, but give it freely to the cause.—T. J. Dwyer, mgr., Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Charges One Cent a Month for Each Bushel Stored.

Boonville, Mo.: Our contract which is an actual purchase and sale with price open, results in merely an open account where seller has only purchase for security. It says: "Wheat is now in the possession of the Boonville Mills Co., who agrees to pay the same price for this wheat that they are paying at the same place for a like grade of wheat at the time this contract is presented for settlement, less one cent per bushel for each 30 days or fractional part thereof, from date of this contract until it is surrendered for settlement." Boonville Mills Co.

Charges One-Half Cent a Bushel for Storage.

Joice, Ia.: Whenever a farmer brings grain to my elevator for future sale, I charge him one-half cent per bushel per month for the time he has his grain in my elevator. I have never issued a storage ticket and never will. When a man brings grain to my plant and does not sell it the same day, it is at all times subject to my sale. I will take no chances on stored grain. When grain goes into my dump it belongs to me, and I am owing the man who brings it for his grain at the price the day he sells.

Free storage, lack of working capital and big book accounts have wrecked many an elevator. I know of one farmers' elevator where one of the directors had 4,000 bushels of oats in free storage for two and one-half years during which time he owed the elevator \$780. He finally sold the oats at 46½ cents and paid the account without interest. His account cost the elevator a loss of over \$300.—W. W. Wheeler.

Free Storage Dealers Should Pay Forfeit.

Ashmore, Ill.: The writer has been in the grain business almost all the time since August of 1879 and has never stored any grain free, or otherwise. When we built storage rooms we erected them for ourselves. Usually when the elevator man gives free storage it is to get some advantage over his competitor, and I do not know any way to make men play fair. That is what is the matter with the grain business now.

The only way to make some people be good is to make them afraid of something, their money, for instance. If you could get these free storage fellows to put up a forfeit you might hold them down, but I doubt very much if it could even be done that way.

At present there are too many elevators, so competition is very close. Grain men lie awake nights trying to think of some way to get the best of their competitors. Thus the free storage idea occurs, but I do not know how to stop it. The starting of the farmers' elevators was a bad thing for the business, but they are learning there is no profit in trying to put the other fellow out of business.—H. H. Wright, mgr., Farmers Co-op. Ass'n.

Storage Is Bad for Both Parties.

Grant Park, Ill.: Storage of grain for the farmers by a country elevator is an evil for all parties involved, whether free or not. We stopped all storage a year ago and have been better off ever since. Prior to that time we used to charge one-half cent a bushel per month with the first 30 days free, provided the grain was sold within that period.

In one case a farmer wanted to store some oats. At the time he delivered them he could have sold at 54 cents a bushel. But he thought the price would go still higher. Eighteen months later he sold them at 40 cents. Meanwhile storage amounting to 9 cents a bushel had accrued the actual price he received was only 31 cents.

Stored grain is a constant worry to the elevator manager and storage rates are not sufficient compensation. They no more than cover insurance. The farmer never wants to allow for shrinkage.

The place where grain is most effectively stored is right on the farm.—H. A. Sole, mgr., Grant Park Co-op. Grain Co.

Advocates State Law Against Free Storage.
Riceville, Ia.: The best way to stop this practice of storing grain is to enact a state law forbidding the storage of grain. Nearly every grain dealer would be in the penitentiary if they were taken up for storing grain. The farmer gets all the benefits as he beats the elevator man down on storage when settlement comes.

It would be far better for a grain dealer to go to the bank and borrow money than to store grain for operating. It's a detriment to the grain dealer in the long run. Banks can take in money and close, but a grain dealer never.

This terrible decision of the state should be taken to the United States Supreme Court. Start a fund and I will help all I can. It's bad enough to be in the grain business without going to the penitentiary for the privilege.—J. E. Burke.

New Elevator at Millersville.

Burning of the old elevator at Millersville, Ia., left the village without an elevator for two years. Then the farmers in that territory persuaded J. J. Connerly to build a modern house and operate it. In the face of such an urgent request he could not do otherwise.

The new house is 32x32x75 high and has storage room for 35,000 bu. It is a cribbed iron clad structure containing 9 hopped bins.

The elevator has two log dumps fitted with neck cylinders to prevent the heavy jarring which is a usual fault in the operation of log dumps. These discharge into water-proofed concrete pits hopped to two legs. Both legs are operated by a rope drive running from a shaft in the basement of the elevator to a head in cupola. Each is fitted with a friction clutch to permit operation of either or both legs at the same time. Power is supplied by a 25 h.p. kerosene engine inclosed in a brick and concrete engine house. All spouting is metal. A Western cleaner, and an 8-bu. Richardson automatic scale are located on the second and third floors.

Adjacent to the elevator is a 22x40 ft. crib 1½ ft. high. This is fitted with four bins which hold a total of 12,000 bus. of ear corn. A chain drag carries the corn to a Western sheller in the basement of the elevator. Here it is delivered into the sheller over a shaker located under one of the dumps.

Dust is delivered to a 12x12 ft. dust house located 10 ft. from the elevator. A brick cob burner is located a few feet farther away. Spouting is left open for a few feet where it enters the cob burner and is equipped with a cut-off spout to shoot cobs into waiting wagons.

The office is 12x20 ft., fitted with an 11-ft. drive, in which is installed 10-ton truck scales. The office has two rooms and is well fitted with modern office equipment.

The property is operated by J. J. Connerly under the name of J. J. Connerly Grain Co., dealing in grain, hay and coal. D. Earl Waddle is his partner.

Treating Smutty Wheat.

BY TRAVELER.

Smutty wheat is prevalent in the Southwest to an unusual extent. Hardly an elevator has escaped handling some of it, while many of them carry an odor readily recognized a block away. It is conceivable that a blind sailor would imagine himself nearing the seashore if he smelled one.

The more progressive grain dealers are taking measures to control the discount earning plague. Practically all of the elevator operators are docking freely, knowing their shipments will be heavily docked at terminal markets. Some are advocating treatment. A few have purchased machines for treating seed with copper carbonate and give this service to the farmers at a nominal charge.

A favorite machine for such treatment consists of a hopper thru which grain is dumped at the same time making its first contact with copper carbonate from a small feeder perched on one edge of the hopper. Grain and copper-carbonate go together into a metal drum revolved either by hand or with power, and are thoroly mixed. It gradually works thru to a chute which carries it into a sack or container. Proportions used are 2 to 3 ounces of the copper-carbonate to a bushel of wheat.

Such a machine with capacity for 40 bus. per hr. has been installed by the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. at Great Bend, Kan. Another, by L. A. Adler at Goddard, Kan. Both firms treat seed wheat for their patrons. A similar machine could be readily made by mounting a barrel between two uprights, supplying it with a means for dumping in the grain and copper-carbonate, and a crank for turning.

Some dealers and some farmers will contend that smut is chiefly a result of seasonal conditions, and that we have it or not as the weatherman dictates. Maybe so. Yet it seems strange that many dealers have found wheat planted from smutty seed is earning heavy dockage, whereas, known clean seed planted in disease free soil is producing clean wheat in a smut season. Farmers wishing to play safe will treat their seed and thoughtful dealers will help them.

Testing of Grain Hopper Scales.

By C. F. HAWKINSON, Scale Inspector, Chicago Board of Trade before Scale Men's Ass'n.

Since a low sensibility reciprocal permits a closer reading and adjustments, special attention should be given to this important item in order that we may secure the greatest amount of good from the necessarily small amount of test weights we must use when testing hopper scales. It is self-evident that a low S. R. increases the efficiency of any given amount of test weights. In those cases where the S. R. of the scale exceeds the allowable tolerance improvement may often be made in the field by sharpening the beam pivots and milling out the loops. However, where the line is already low, field repairs are impractical and should not be attempted.

Frequently we find scales where the S. R. is reasonably low with the hopper empty, but where the S. R. increases greatly when the scale is fully loaded. This condition is often due to displacement of scale parts. A weak and yielding shelf, which allows the beam fixtures to tip often causes a large increase in the S. R. Spreading frames and yielding foundations also tend to increase the S. R. However, the prime cause for a high S. R. is wearing of the fulcrum pivot knife edge.

Closing of the opening between the garner and the hopper is affected by applying a strip of canvas in order to prevent the escape of grain dust, I find that it is bad practice to fasten such canvas which is hung from the structure above to the scale hopper. This is objectionable for the reason that as the canvas shrinks it becomes taut thereby causing a bind. Sometimes when this canvas is tacked a number of inches down from the top of the hopper pockets are formed, which are soon filled with dust that packs and cakes and so causes the canvas, which originally was loose enough, to become tight, often causing serious binds.

We allow the canvas to hang from the ceiling into the hopper and retain it in this position by fastening to its lower end a strip of wood to prevent it from being blown out. The canvas should not extend more than six to eight inches below the upper edge of the hopper. Grain falling into a hopper causes more or less air pressure which will interfere with correct weighing unless some provision is made for its release. A vent or other opening is generally used to rectify this condition and eliminates excessive air pressure.

Placing of test weights on hopper scales is often quite a problem due to the interferences of spouts and other equipment and the methods used vary with the style of construction and the conditions met with. However, regardless of the method used in applying the weights the test load should be applied as near to the load pivot as possible. Often considerable trouble is caused by insufficient clearance between scale hopper and the discharging spouts below.

Neglect and abuse of hanger weights sometimes accounts for discrepancies in weights over hopper scales. The multiple of most hopper scales is 1,000 and it can be readily seen that an error of but seven grains on a hanger weight would mean an error of 7,000 grains or one pound on the commodities being weighed. Therefore, frequent tests of hanger weights are essential if any high degree of accuracy is to be maintained. We check our hanger weights each time the scale is tested and apply the tolerance for Class B.

I am of the opinion that a low S. R. is the prime necessity to efficiency in the testing of hopper scales.

A uniform grain sales contract is being drafted for use by German merchants. A tentative outline of the necessary coverage was discussed at joint sessions between the Union of Grain & Feedingstuffs Ass'n in Germany and by all the grain exchanges in the country, Hamburg excepted.



J. J. Connerly's Modern Elevator at Millersville, Ill.

Terminal State Weighing in Missouri.

[From an Address by Roy H. Monier, State Warehouse Commissioner, before the National Scalers' Ass'n.]

By strict requirements for better efficiency and team-work we feel that Missouri is doing her part toward making your aim for the correct handling of the basic commodities of our country possible.

The office of State Warehouse Commissioner was established in Missouri in 1913. Previous to that time the office was administered by three Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners who were elected. The Warehouse Commissioner is now appointed by the Governor for a term of four years subject to confirmation by the Senate.

The official weighing of grain at all public and private grain warehouses in Missouri is administered under the jurisdiction of the Warehouse Commissioner. Weighmasters under \$5,000 bond each supervise the weighing.

The Commissioner fixes the fees necessary to maintain the department, as it is required to self-supporting, the fees at present being \$1 per car and \$1 per thousand bushels for weighing grain for barge shipments.

At present 21 public warehouses and 39 private warehouses are supervised in the state. When these are all operating, 67 are employed in the weighing department. One man is able to look after two or three private houses, as they do not all operate continuously.

Downstairs weighmasters are required to keep complete seal records, make out thorough car condition reports, estimate inches of grain on all "In" cars as near as possible, showing if car is evenly or unevenly loaded, examine all cars before leaving unloading sinks to make sure that they are swept clean, and to report tight linings, holes in car floor or other bad conditions found. On loading out he must report that cars are fit for grain loading, that grain is swept up and put in car in case of leaky spouts or car or spills (strict attention being given when cars are loaded over an open sink).

He must see that car is properly sealed and weight card attached to car. It is the duty of the downstairs man to keep the upstairs weighmaster informed as to changes in lineup or of cross town cars, set-backs or as to any condition bearing on the identification of the contents of the car. He must furnish upstairs man when car is set for unloading with track number, set number, leg or scale number without delay.

Checking Weights.—The weight of each draft as taken at center balance must be checked with house weigher. Upstairs man's record must show date, time, car number, initials, capacity, commodity, shipper's weight, track number, set number, leg or scale number, each draft with a denominational check and number of hanger weights used in connection with the punched scale ticket and the total amount. The weighmasters must know that the grain handling equipment is in good condition and that the signals are operated properly. The upstairs weighmaster must know that the scales are in correct balance before weighing each and every draft and must be on the lookout for any defect in the scales and report same to the office at once.

Testing Scales.—The 157 scales used for weighing bulk grain by our Missouri Department are of the track and hopper scale kinds, equipped with weight recording devices. These scales supervised by state weighmaster are inspected at least every six months by the state scale inspector without charge to the plants. If special attention is required between the regular inspections, charges are made.

In order to secure the data on their past weighing performance, the scales are first tested in the condition as found and the inspector makes whatever corrections and adjustments found necessary to place as many of the scales in accurate weighing order as is warranted by the efficiency of the scale's design, general alignment and condition of the vital parts. To be approved the scales must in all cases be made to weigh correctly within the prescribed tolerances, and every effort is made to reduce to the lowest minimum the use of these allowance limits, so as to maintain more safely the desired weighing accuracy between test periods.

No Charge for Inspection.—Recommendations in order and information are the matters pertaining to weighing facilities and their proper installation are furnished all interests concerned. No test fees or charges for the inspector's time are assessed against the scale owners.

About 90% of the Missouri State supervised scales are of the hopper scale kind, 43 of which have a capacity of 2,000 bushels and over. Two hopper scale testing equipments are used, each consisting of 10,000 lbs. of calibrated cast iron fifty pound weights of approved design. One equipment is operated by means of chain hoists and sealed steel baskets. The test load is applied in two or more multiples, evenly distributed on the scale's four corners at zero load and with loads of grain ranging up to within 10,000 lbs. of the scale's working capacity.

Graduated and corner tests are made whenever found necessary.

The fifty pound field standards as well as the ratio counter poise weights are calibrated every six months and are stamped for identification of their seal.

Track Scales.—There are only 17 grain weighing track scales under the Missouri State supervision, 14 of which are of the modern 60 tons per section design. These scales are tested with the United States Bureau of Standards and carriers' short wheel base test cars. In connection with these scales, wish to mention that the railroad in transit weights are a big help in clearing up weight variations between country shipping weights and out-turn weight. It is hoped that this check weighing program will become more extensive.

The Missouri State Weighing Department has a set of primary standard weights, verified by the U. S. Bureau of Standards to within their Class A tolerances. These are used in connection with an equal arm master balance of 50 lbs. capacity for calibrating the Class C secondary weights, which in turn are used for standardizing the cast iron weights in the field. The primary standards and master balance are enclosed in a glass cabinet and are kept in a room especially adapted for the purpose.

In line with Section No. 39, Missouri State Public Service Commission law, the carriers in the State through the Western Weighing and Inspection Bureau grant our Department free transportation of all scale testing equipment in Missouri.

It requires the co-operation of all interested in weighing of the grain to make our service efficient and accurate and I wish at this time to thank the various interests for their ready response at all times to co-operate with the Missouri Weighing Department.

New Bearings Reduce Cost of Power.

The old bearings in the elevator of W. C. McGuire at Crawford Siding, just south of Maroa, Ill., on the Illinois Traction System were giving trouble so he had all but two of them taken out and replaced with S K F ball bearings.

Mr. McGuire's plant consists of a 10,000 bu. steel tank divided into four bins, 12,000 bus. oat storage immediately adjoining and, 12,000 bus. corn storage in a separate building. Power is transmitted from a 15 h.p. direct current motor on the first floor to elevator head in cupola by rope. A 4-bu. scale weighs out all grain.

Some of the old bearings showed a tendency to heat. So the five bearings in the cupola were replaced with SKF's that permitted lateral movement of the bearing of about half an inch. One bearing on the line shaft in the motor house was replaced with the same kind of bearing. Two more were fitted to the shafting in the basement.

Mr. McGuire says, he could immediately notice the difference after installation of the new bearings. The motor ran more

smoothly and pulled its load much more easily. The new bearings show no tendency to heat. Operation of the plant was speeded up with fewer worries about fire hazards.

Portland Delivery on Seattle Futures

Examples of successful trading in warehouse receipts of grain elevators at remote points from the trading center are afforded by Winnipeg trading in Ft. William receipts, and New York trading in Buffalo receipts.

Now it has seemed feasible for the Seattle futures market to trade in warehouse receipts of Portland and Astoria, Ore. This movement progressed favorably until the Seattle Clearing House suggested that the Portland receipts be at one cent discount. The Portland Merchants Exchange com'ite made the following report:

Assuming that it would be to our mutual advantage the Portland com'ite proposed that Portland and Astoria be declared regular delivery points for grain trading in the Seattle option market—on an equal basis.

In the belief that there could be no valid reason for refusing to operate on an equal basis inasmuch as it would broaden the activities of the Seattle Clearing House and open the market to all points in the Pacific Northwest, application was made to designate as regular warehouses or elevators the following:

Port of Portland Terminal No. 4.

Globe Dock & Elevator.

Irving Dock & Elevator.

Northwestern Dock & Elevator.

In response the Board of Trustees of the Seattle Clearing House declared Portland a delivery point on the basis of an arbitrary 1 cent per bushel under Seattle.

We do not wish to do anything inimical to Seattle interests nor can we afford to take action detrimental to Portland.

No argument can justify any other plan than that of equality. Less than one-fourth of the crop is subject to a lower freight to Portland as compared with Seattle, but whatever difference exists is reflected back to the producer and cannot be otherwise.

In view of the action taken by the Seattle Clearing House, the com'ite recommends that the applications of the Portland elevators be withdrawn and the Seattle Clearing House advised that Portland cannot agree to the proposed discounting of our market. In all fairness, Portland deliveries must be established on a basis of equal price with other points of delivery.

Mexican Treasury Department has announced that so far permits have been granted to flour mills to import 2,800 tons (103,000 bushels) of wheat free of duty. Imports are to be permitted free of duty until 60,000 tons (2,200,000 bushels) have been imported, when the duty of 3 pesos per 100 kilos (about \$0.38 per bushel) will again be effective.



W. C. McGuire's Elevators at Crawford Siding, Ill.

Newly Invented Radio Tube Combines Detector and Amplifying Functions.

BY J. L. BERNARD

Because of the widespread interest in resistance coupling a high mu tube especially designed with a view to providing high amplification, and suitable as a detector as well as an amplifier, is now announced by the Radio Corporation of America. This is the UX-240 Radiotron, which in general appearance and physical dimensions is similar to the well-known UX-201-A Radiotron.

The UX-240 Radiotron is a storage battery tube, with a one-quarter ampere, long-life filament of the thoriated tungsten tube. A standard UX base is provided. This tube is intended to provide the highest practicable voltage amplification so essential in resistance-coupled amplifiers. This method of amplification, in contrast with the transformer-coupled method, depends entirely upon the tube for the step-up effect. In transformer coupling, on the other hand, the step-up effect is brought about by the transformer ratio as well as the tube. Therefore Radiotron UX-240 has been designed to provide an amplification factor of 30.

The overall amplification of one stage of resistance coupling, employing the UX-240, is substantially equivalent to the average stage of transformer coupling employing the UX-201-A. This is contrary to general belief which holds that resistance-coupled circuits give such poor amplification that an addition stage or two are necessary to produce satisfactory volume. When a general purpose tube of moderate amplification is employed, this is admittedly the case. It may also be the case when tubes of a lower mu than 30 are employed. But with Radiotron UX-240 in the detector stage as well as in the first stage, there is adequate output to operate a power amplifier at full volume.

With the exceptional amplification factor (high mu) of the UX-240, it becomes possible for amateurs to reduce resistance-coupled amplification to two stages, namely, the first stage with this tube following the detector employing the same type tube, and the second stage with a Power Amplifier Radiotron. The cost of the condenser, plate coupling resistor, the grid leak employed in each resistance-coupled stage is only a fraction of the cost of the usual transformer.

Resistance-coupled circuits have heretofore been limited in popularity because of the high B-battery drain. This was true when the general purpose type tube was misapplied to resistance-coupled circuits which call for a high mu tube. The "B" or plate current drawn by the UX-240, however, is about one-tenth that drawn by the average general purpose tube employed for the same purpose, even when operating at "B" voltages of 135 to 180 which are essential for proper results with resistance coupling.

When employed in resistance-coupled amplification, the UX-240 should have a negative grid bias, which may be obtained from a "C" battery, to ensure freedom from distortion. Only the highest grade blocking condensers and resistances should be employed. The condensers must have high-insulation resistance, while the resistances must be capable of withstanding the necessary current flow without deterioration. Otherwise, noisy reception may result sooner or later. The UX-240 itself is non-microphonic and otherwise free from noises.

Employed as a detector, the UX-240 radiotron may be connected in the conventional manner with grid leak and grid condenser.

With the appearance of the UX-240 Radiotron, it is confidently expected that resistance-coupling will become increasingly popular with amateurs.

Editor's Note: Further specifications, characteristics, capacities, and values on the UX-240 detector and voltage amplifier radiotron will be forwarded interested readers by Mr. Bernard upon request addressed in our care. Expert

technical advice is also continuously offered Journal readers, as heretofore, on whatever radio problem you may have.

Decentralization of the Grain Business.

The directors of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce in their annual report of April 8 refer to the changing conditions in the grain business as follows:

The problems of administration of the affairs of an organization such as ours are more difficult to solve than they were in former years. With shifting conditions apparent on every hand where the business of grain handling is concerned new angles are constantly being presented, and new difficulties are being met by the grain exchanges in their endeavor to maintain themselves as the market places for the grain crops of the country.

Due to these changing conditions increasing quantities of grain have moved from point of origin directly into the channels of commerce without first having been shipped to any of the large primary markets, so that while formerly the total volume of grain handled by the dealers in any particular market was quite definitely indicated by the receipts at that market, now a large percentage is shipped direct on sales made by the dealers in the terminal markets, and is not visible as a factor in the business at the market.

This has amounted, however, to a reduction in the general business transacted by the grain merchants in the terminals where the exchanges are located, and has caused necessary readjustments in the business machinery at those terminals.

Agriculture throughout the territory from which this market draws its grain supplies suffered generally from unfavorable growing conditions in 1926, and crops proved sadly disappointing. Coupled with this was a strong demand for corn and oats from the Southeast and Southwest, and hardly any competitive demand from the East, abnormal conditions which operated to the detriment of the Milwaukee market, and favored the markets of the South and Southwest. Notwithstanding such unfavorable factors the receipts were considerably in excess of those of the previous year, a better showing for Milwaukee than most of the other markets experienced.



E. W. Elmore, Oneonta, N. Y., Deceased.

Death of E. W. Elmore.

Friday afternoon, Apr. 15, the Grim Reaper called to Edwin W. Elmore and he passed on.

Mr. Elmore was pres. of the Elmore Milling Co. of Oneonta, N. Y. and was on the point of actively resuming management of the company's interests when the Reaper struck. His death came as a distinct shock to his family and friends.

Mr. Elmore was originally a grain man connected with the firm of Durant & Elmore at Chicago. For some time he was an active member of the Chicago Board of Trade. With the dissolution of the firm about 20 years ago he moved to Oneonta and started the Elmore Milling Co.

He continued active management of that company until the middle of last summer when attacks of rheumatism, from which he had been suffering for some time, compelled him to go to a sanitarium at Mount Clemens, Mich.

Returning to Oneonta in October, he had a serious attack of ptomaine poisoning which weakened his heart and lowered his physical resistance to the rheumatism that returned.

Early in January of this year his doctor ordered him to California. He went to Palm Springs in the Imperial Valley and took the famous sun baths of that section. Apparently they helped and on the 10th of April he returned to Oneonta prepared to resume his business life. On the morning of the fourth day following he suffered a stroke of paralysis and on the afternoon of the next day answered the call of Death.

Mr. Elmore was 58 years old. He leaves his widow, one son, one daughter and a brother to mourn his loss. A host of friends, conscious of their own bereavement in the passing of a man highly respected for his loyalty and integrity, his honest, fair dealing and his well-balanced business judgment, deeply sympathize with them.

Mr. Elmore had always been active in ass'n work. In 1924 he was elected pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n and served in that capacity for 2 years. Just prior to that position he had served as pres. of the New York State Feed Manufacturers Ass'n. At the time of his death he was the chairman of the Executive Com'ite of the former.

In behalf of his memory the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n passed the following Memorial, which is itself highly expressive of the feeling among his friends at hearing of his death.

A Memorial.

On Friday afternoon, April Fifteenth, Nineteen Hundred Twenty-Seven, on the anniversary of the death of him whom Christianity recognizes as the Son of God, our friend and colleague, Edwin W. Elmore, took voyage on that uncharted sea whose glimmering surface has never mirrored a returning sail.

At the age of fifty-eight, at the meridian of his greatest usefulness, thinking only of continued service to his family and his friends, he was stricken down and taken from us. We bow helpless and stand submissive to this decree of divine providence.

With our poor human eyes, we can not penetrate the mystery of it. But sometime, somewhere, beyond the shadows of the dark valley where falls the light of eternal truth, it will all be made clear, where we hope to meet and know again all the loved and lost who await our coming, in that dominion where distance can not separate, where time can not chill, where the tragic limitations of earthly being are forever unknown and where the ever-surfing mystery of life and the ever-saddening mystery of death will be made clear.

A strong, brave, chivalrous man has gone from our midst. His memory we will cherish in our hearts. We shall miss the friend we loved and whose memory we revere, as we think of him as having entered upon a wider sphere, with still greater opportunities for growth and development for service and achievement.

The process for making silk, etc., from corn stalks is not on a commercial scale as yet. In fact, to the present as far as I have been able to find out, it is only talk. The proposed plant is to be located somewhere on the Illinois river.—Dr. E. R. Darling.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

State Law Governs Time to File Claim.

A new view of the Cummins Amendment regarding the filing of claims 2 years and a day after the carrier has refused claim is taken by the Supreme Court of the United States, which on Feb. 21, 1927, reversed the decision of the Louisiana Supreme Court and decided in favor of the railroad company.

John B. Gardiner on Apr. 3, 1920, made a shipment from Crowley, La., to Murray, Ky., covered by B/L containing the clause

"Suits for loss, damage or delay shall be instituted only within two years and one day after delivery of the property."

The goods were delivered in bad condition Apr. 15. Gardiner brot suit Apr. 12, 1922, in the Louisiana State Court; but that court decided in favor of the railroad company which successfully pleaded the local statute of limitation reading:

"All actions for loss of or damage to shipments of freight shall be prescribed by two years, said prescription to run from the date of shipment." Act No. 223 of 1914.

Gardiner took an appeal, and the Court of Appeal decided in his favor. The railroad appealed to the state supreme court, which ruled against it, but the Supreme Court of the United States decided in favor of the railroad company as follows:

Petitioner maintains that the federal statutes prescribe no limitation and that the state law controls. We think this is the correct view. The court below wrongly construed the federal statutes.

The Carmack Amendment to the Hepburn Act of June 29, 1906, c. 3591, § 7, 34 Stat. 584, 595, added the following provision to section 20, Act to Regulate Commerce Feb. 4, 1887, c. 104, 24 Stat. 379, 386:

"That any common carrier, railroad, or transportation company receiving property for transportation from a point in one state to a point in another state shall issue a receipt or B/L therefor and shall be liable to the lawful holder thereof for any loss, damage, or injury to such property caused by it or by any common carrier, railroad, or transportation company to which such property may be delivered or over whose line or lines such property may pass, and no contract, receipt, rule or regulation shall exempt such common carrier, railroad, or transportation company from the liability hereby imposed: Provided, that nothing in this section shall deprive any holder of such receipt or B/L of any remedy or right of action which he has under existing law." Comp. St. § 8604a.

This court held that B/L for interstate shipments issued after the Carmack Amendment must be construed according to rules approved by the federal courts and upheld provisions therein which required claims to be filed within any specified time if reasonable.

The Cummins Amendment of March 4, 1915, c. 176, 38 Stat. 1196, 1197, modified the Carmack Amendment and directed:

"That it shall be unlawful for any such common carrier to provide by rule, contract, regulation, or otherwise a shorter period for giving notice of claims than ninety days and for the filing of claims for a shorter period than four months, and for the institution of suits than two years." Comp. St. § 8604a.

Transportation Act 1920, c. 91, 41 Stat. 456, 494, provides:

"That it shall be unlawful for any such common carrier to provide by rule, contract, regulation, or otherwise a shorter period for giving notice of claims than ninety days, for the filing of claims than four months, and for the institution of suits than two years, such period for institution of suits to be computed from the day when notice in writing is given by the carrier to the claimant that the carrier has disallowed the claim or any part or parts thereof specified in the notice." Comp. St. § 8604a.

The B/L issued by petitioner undertook to restrict the institution of suits for loss to two years and one day after delivery of the property. This restriction does not accord with the Transportation Act which declared unlawful any limitation shorter than two years from the time notice is given of the disallowance of the claim, and is therefore ineffective. See Chicago & N. W. R. Co. v. Bewsher (C. C. A.) 6 F. (2d) 947. But neither the above-quoted provision from the Cummins Amendment nor the one from the Transportation Act was intended to operate as a statute of limitation. They restricted the freedom of carriers to fix the period within which suit could be brought—prohibited contracts for any shorter period than the one specified.

Here, although the rights of the parties depended upon instruments the meaning and effect of which must be determined according to rules approved by the federal courts, there

was no federal statute of limitations and the local one applied.

The judgment of the Court of Appeal must be reversed, and the cause will be remanded there for further proceedings not inconsistent with this opinion.—47 Sup. Ct. Rep. 386.

Freight Claims.

BY BILL BRAUDT

When you have a freight claim it will be money in your pocket if you file it systematically and with due regard to the six months clause affecting domestic movement, and nine months on export. Delays over the six or nine months' period are expensive for you.

Certain of our grain carrying carriers use this six months' clause unjustly and without regard for the fact that you have sustained a loss through no fault of yours. While the policy is unjust and unreasonable and contrary to the opinion handed down by the United States Supreme Court construing the six months' clause with reference to negligence, nevertheless lawsuits are necessary to enforce collection of some defective record shortage claims not filed within this six or nine months' period. Beyond remarking on the unjustice of such a policy I am not, at this time, discussing the carrier's position, but am endeavoring to show how such claims can be filed to avoid conflict with the carrier's policy.

One-half day twice a year, spent auditing account sales returns, will put you in a position to file your claims and get away from the conflict with the way this six months' clause is construed by some of the railroad freight claim departments. Certain of the carriers who are open to conviction on the bona fide losses of their shippers do not take advantage of this bill lading clause; all the more reason why we should co-operate with those carriers to cause them the least work in making the necessary investigation for the later the filing, the more work is necessary to dig out the record of movement and show what care or lack of attention the carload of grain received. The work of auditing your account sales returns, or having it done twice a year, will pay you handsomely.

Nebraska Wheat Growers' Ass'n in action against one John Roach, an alleged member, which action was dismissed by the district court of Hitchcock county, was taken to the Supreme Court, where the decision of the lower court was sustained. In reviewing the case the court says that "the contract, to become effective, required that notice be given to Roach that his application for membership had been accepted, which was not approved." Roach obviously failed to deliver his crop during the years 1921-1925.

The Change in Russia.

Since August 1, last, Russia has shipped over 35 million bushels of wheat and flour, and evidently has not yet exhausted her available surplus. These quantities are large enough to make Russia again a factor of importance in the export trade. Before the war Russia was on the average the largest exporter, but production has been developed to so great an extent, particularly in Canada and the Argentine, that Russia is not likely to regain its former position, certainly not for many years. The change between this year and even two years ago in the position of Russia is, however, very marked.

In 1924-25 Russia imported some 16 million bushels of wheat and flour. The world's crop that year, outside of Russia, was about 400 million bushels smaller than that of 1923, and when Russia, instead of helping to supply the deficiency in other countries, made a substantial demand for itself, it is not difficult to understand the effect on prices in that year.—*Grain Trade News*.

Exports from Argentina during March included the following items in thousands of tons: Wheat, 794 (29,172,000 bus.); corn, 494 (19,449,000 bus.); linseed, 258 (10,157,000 bus.); oats, 82 (5,649,000 bus.); barley, 91 (4,180,000 bus.); and flour, 17 (191,000 bbls.).

Corn Syrup by Tank Delivery.

Fondant is the white and creamy center of the best bonbons and chocolates, and to be of the highest quality requires an addition to the mixture of glucose, also known as corn sugar and corn syrup.

Manufacturing confectioners find the corn sugar indispensable to their business, and for their convenience the delivery to them of the fresh syrup has been made for some time past in tank trucks, by the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co.

The engraving herewith, for which we are indebted to *The Dodge Idea*, shows one of the company's tank wagons in its Chicago service. It holds 20 barrels or 14,000 lbs. of confectioner's syrup. The trucks are loaded either direct from tank cars or from the company's filling station and are unloaded directly into the storage plants of the customers, saving the cost of cooperage, and handling costs in the plants of the customers.

The tank is equipped with a complete system of heating coils to raise the temperature of the corn syrup and facilitate unloading in the winter time. The tank is cork insulated to maintain as near an even temperature as possible between the time of loading and unloading.

The truck is equipped with a power pump for the purpose of elevating the corn syrup at least two stories when necessary.



Tank Wagon for Corn Syrup.

Driveway Chatter.

By TRAVELER.

It is a welcome note that grain dealers in the middle west are coming to realize a few of the bad practices in their chosen business.

A recent trip through Illinois showed a fast increasing number of elevators displaying signs declaring "NO STORAGE." The tendency is growing among the elevator operators to discontinue this expensive practice as a means to self-preservation. One dealer remarked he would like to see the state legislature pass a bill forbidding the storing of grain of others by grain elevator operators under any circumstances. Another dealer who found a shrink of 90 bus. in a bin of stored oats and worried about who was going to stand it. He has put up a freshly painted sign: "No Storage."

Another has numerous card-board signs tacked on his office walls declaring the same rule of business.

Storage, particularly free storage, is a bugaboo that seriously threatens the business life of the progressive dealer. Every enterprising dealer needs his bin room for his own grain.

Traveling over the country I find a lot of elevators with broken window panes in the cupola. They make a welcome entrance for nesting sparrows, pigeons and glowing embers from snorting locomotives.

This is the clean-up and preparatory season. The time to start making necessary repairs. When new grain begins to move there is no time to make repairs. Get your elevator ready for the new crop.

Americans are confirmed individualists. We like to believe in our individual and personal

rights. And we like to think somebody is imposing on us.

The farmers are an example. They often like to think the grain dealer is getting rich on their work, so they start a cooperative elevator. Then they proceed to wreck it because they think that elevator is taking too great a share of the profits from their labor. Thereby they lose profits because the large overhead eats up the profits on a small volume of business.

Two independent dealers at a single station will often start a scrap because of personal prejudices. Why? Are not both of them in business for profit? Is the business of more importance than the individual? Should business interests come ahead of personal prejudice? Often our individualism is just cantankerousness and stubbornness. Often we could promote common business interests if we forgot our personal prejudices. Let's not kid ourselves.

* * *

A certain Illinois elevator is so constructed that it has an unguarded shafting running along one side of the ceiling of a low, narrow passageway.

Even a small man cannot go thru it without stooping and ducking his head. And the shafting has plenty of set screws and collars to endanger the unwary.

Consistent with this construction the elevator has open-top bins without any rails to guard the openings.

Likewise it has a wooden box set over an open motor to keep out the dust, also to reduce the ventilation.

The elevator which formerly occupied this site burned because of a spark from the motor.

The drive-belt for the leg is protected in no

way, not even at the bottom where it connects with unguarded shafting. Is it true economy to build an elevator that way?

* * *

With \$14,000 worth of off-grade corn in the elevator and \$20,000 in accounts receivable, one farmers' elevator manager was finally impelled to give up the managing business as undesirable.

In an effort to build up a balance at the bank he made heavy overdrafts on his shipments of grain. One terminal firm carried him along for a while, then refused payment on further over-drafts and demanded refund of previous over-payments.

Another terminal receiver continued to carry the account without complaint. Now he gets all the company's shipments.

The old manager is gone and the new one is slowly getting the accounts straightened out. He found that toward the end of his predecessors regime interest had been charged up on old book accounts in an effort to make the assets appear larger. No interest was ever collected. When the patrons learned about the interest charges they began to kick.

The old manager left the company's affairs in such a muddled state that reorganization was necessary. It is generally conceded he was not dishonest, he just didn't know how to manage the business.

Which is another argument for careful selection of a manager on the basis of knowledge and ability instead of salary or relationship.

Do your scales weigh accurately when heavy truck loads are not evenly distributed on the platform? If they bind attention is imperative.

Modern Iron Clad Elevator at Bowlus, Minn.

Nestling in a picturesque hollow of a nearby Mississippi River bluff, Bowlus, Minn., just a few counties northwest of Minneapolis, with its two-hundred and fifty population, is proud of its new elevator, its one and only.

At one time the Soo Line had two grain shippers at this Morrison County station, and at one time it had none. But today the Belgrade Milling Co., is equipped to handle with dispatch every load of grain coming to town.

Since 1911, Martin E. Larson has managed the operative end of the company's business at Bowlus, but of late is wearing a happier smile than ever. Look at his new plant! You can't blame him.

The accompanying photo shows the new plant of the Belgrade Flour Mill Co., of Belgrade, Minn. This company lost its old elevator by fire last spring and had this modern plant built to replace it. The new elevator is cribbed iron clad and has 12 bins with a storage capacity of 25,000 bus. All cupola windows are protected by sheet metal canopies so windows can be let down from the top without admitting snow, rain and sleet. The house is wired for electric lights. A Link Belt safety manlift provides easy access to the cupola, a 10-ton Fairbanks Scale fitted with a Strong & Scott air lift for weighing grain in trucks and wagons is located in the driveway. A 1,500 bushel Richardson Automatic Scale in the cupola is provided for weighing out grain shipments. Power is supplied by Fairbanks-Morse enclosed type motors throughout. One 2 h.p. for the Strong-Scott Dump and a 7½ h.p. enclosed motor for the leg which is equipped with 6x11-inch Salem Buckets.

A two-car flour shed was built for flour and feed storage. This building was built on the back side of the elevator and cannot be seen in the picture presented herewith. The office building is attached to the driveway. The owners operate a feed mill in a separate building for serving the local trade and also handle coal, having a 5-bin coal shed.

This elevator is owned and operated by the Belgrade Flour Mill Co., of Belgrade, Minn. Geo. A. Kolb is secretary of the company. The T. E. Ibberson Co., contracting engineers, did the work.



Modern 25,000-bu. Ironclad Elevator at Bowlus, Minn.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL.

Changes in Rates

As shown by tariffs recently filed with the Interstate Commerce Com's'n the carriers have made the following changes in rates:

B. & O. supplement 5 to I. C. C. 19695, grain and grain products from stations on B. & O. to stations on C. & O., N. & W., R. F. & P., Southern, and Valley rys., becomes effective Apr. 20.

Big Four supplement 14 to Circular N-326, effective Apr. 23, gives rules governing the milling and malting of grain in transit at stations on the Big Four, Cincinnati Northern and E. I. & T. H.

B. T. Jones supplement 1 to 331-B, effective Apr. 25, gives rules governing joint transit privileges on transit grain at Detroit.

Burlington supplement 1 to G. F. O. 13105-C cancels 13105-C, effective Apr. 24, gives grain and flour rates from Longmont to Golden, Colo.

Burlington tariff 15125-E cancels 15125-D, effective Apr. 20, governs milling in transit arrangement at Nebraska City, Neb., on grain, alfalfa hay-meal.

Burlington tariff G. F. O. 13659-K cancels 13659-J, effective Apr. 20, gives transit privileges on grain, molasses, alfalfa hay-meal, etc., and articles taking grain rates at Council Bluffs, Omaha and So. Omaha.

C. & E. I. supplement 23 to 95-A covers charges between elevators, etc., at stations on the C. & E. I., effective Apr. 30.

C. & I. M. tariff 5-C cancels 5-B, effective Apr. 20, and gives rates on grain and grain products from Peoria to E. St. Louis, St. Louis, and from other points in Illinois, etc.

C. & O. tariff 1827-A, effective Apr. 20, gives rates, rules and regulations governing milling, malting or mixing in transit of grain and grain products and mixing of manufacturing of feed in transit at Richmond when originating at points on W. M. Ry., to points in Fla., Ga., No. and So. Car., and Va.

Frisco supplement 4 to 2873-H, effective May 1, gives rates on grain and grain products from stations on the G. & N. I. to stations on the Frisco.

Frisco supplement 4 to 3091-E, effective May 1, gives rates on grain, grain products and seeds from stations on the Frisco to stations on the A. & L. M., Mo. Pac., and L. & P. B.

Frisco supplement 3 to 1600-H, effective Apr. 30, gives rates, rules and regulations governing transit privileges on grain, grain products, alfalfa meal, hay, mixed feed, etc., at Frisco stations in Ala., Miss. and Tenn.

Frisco supplement 22 to 1560-E, effective Apr. 23, gives rates on grain, grain products, seeds and broomcorn, etc., and articles taking same rates from points in Ark., Ia., Kan., Mo., Neb. and Okla., to points in Ark. and points taking same rates or basing thereon.

Frisco supplement 11 to 1558-F, effective May 1, gives rates on grain, grain products, seeds and broomcorn, etc., and articles taking same rates between points in Ill., Ia., Minn., Mo., Wis., and points taking same rates and points in Ark., Ill., Kan., Mo. and Okla.

Frisco obtained permission to publish supplement to I. C. C. 8501 to establish rates on wheat, corn and articles taking same rates from certain stations in Oklahoma to Galveston, Texas City, Tex., and points taking same rates, thereby changing rates which are in force by reason of postponement under I. & S. 2560.

Frisco supplement 22 to 1557-F, effective May 1, gives rates on grain, grain products, seeds, broomcorn and articles taking same rates, etc., between points in Ark., Kan., Mo. and Okla., and points in Kan., Ia., Mo., Neb. and points taking same rates or basing thereon, also between points on Rock Island in Kan., Neb. and Okla., and points in Okla.

Georgia R. R. supplement 6 to 1311-B, effective Apr. 23, gives rules and regulations governing the milling of grain in transit at stations on the line on the G. M. Ry.

Illinois Central supplement 5 to 958-N, effective Apr. 26, gives rates on grain, grain products, alfalfa hay and alfalfa meal, cleaned, clipped, graded, milled, etc., at Memphis and forwarded to stations on its lines (including the

Y. & M. V.), and points in Mississippi Valley, Southwestern and Carolina territories, and Texas.

J. E. Johanson tariff 25-G cancels 25-F, effective May 12, and gives rates on grain, grain products, hay, seeds, velvet beans, etc., and articles taking same rates from points in La., also Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, and points on the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley R. R., to points in Texas.

Milwaukee supplement 36 to 6952-H, effective May 1, gives millet or flax seed, flour, grain and grain products rates between stations on the line, on the W. S. S. & Y., and Chicago, Milwaukee, Green Bay, Twin Cities, Minnesota Transfer, Duluth, Council Bluffs, Sioux City, Omaha, So. Omaha, Kansas City, etc.

M-K-T supplement 2 to 4360-H, effective Apr. 23, gives rates on grain, grain products, alfalfa meal and seeds between points in Minn. and stations in Kan., Mo. and Okla.

M-K-T supplement 6 to 6444-C, effective Apr. 20, gives rules governing transit privileges accorded grain, grain products, seeds, alfalfa, hay, at Kansas City, Mo., and points within the Kansas City, Mo.-Kan. switching district.

North Western tariff 16713-A cancels 16713, effective Apr. 20, and gives proportional rates on grain and grain products from stations on the North Western and Omaha in Iowa and Council Bluffs, Des Moines, Sioux City, Omaha and So. Omaha, when destined to E. St. Louis and St. Louis, and stations taking same rates.

N. Y. C. supplement 6 to I. C. C., L. S. 1325, effective Apr. 25, gives rates on grain, grain products and grain by-products from stations on the N. Y. C., also from stations on connecting lines to points in Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Mich., Mo., N. Y., O., Pa., W. Va., and Wis.

Omaha supplement 13 to 4600-F, effective Apr. 20, gives rates on flaxseed, grain and grain products and articles listed taking same rates between stations on the line and between stations in Minn., Ia., Neb. and S. D. on the line, Great Northern, and Chicago, Winona, Atchison, Kansas City, St. Joseph, etc., and stations taking same rates or arbitraries higher, also between stations on the Omaha and stations on the Des Moines & Northern, F. & N. E., M. W. and G. N.

Rock Island supplement 49 to 21432-J, effective Apr. 30, covers switching and other terminal charges, also car rental charges at junctions and other points on the line, including elevators, etc.

Rock Island supplement 16 to 18361-T, effective Apr. 25, gives transit privileges on grain, grain products, alfalfa hay, at stations on the line in Ill., Ia., Minn., Mo., S. D., also Missouri River stations.

Santa Fe issued supplement 1 to 11988-E, effective Apr. 23, grain, grain products and hay rates, etc., and articles taking same rates between stations in Arizona, stations in California, New Mexico, also between stations in Arizona and New Mexico, also between Modesto and San Pedro.

St. L.-S. Ry. Co. of Tex. supplement 2 to 2658, effective Apr. 22, gives transit privileges on grain, grain products, seeds, hay, and at stations on the line.

The Milwaukee has been granted permission to publish supplements to I. C. C. B-4862 and B-4742 to suspend until Apr. 30 rates on wheat, corn, rye, oats or barley, insofar as they apply on seed wheat, seed corn, etc., and to establish in lieu thereof one-half of the regular published tariff rate, to expire Apr. 30.

Union Pacific supplement 2 to 3050-F, effective Apr. 26, gives rates on grain, grain products, broomcorn, seeds, also articles taking same rates or arbitraries higher between Atchison, Cheyenne, Colo. Springs, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Kansas City, etc., and stations in Colo., Kan., Neb. and Wyo., also between defined territories and points in Colo., Kan., Neb. and Wyo.

W. & L. E. supplement 1 to 95-E, effective Apr. 22, gives grain and grain products rates and articles taking same rates and straw from stations on the line, L. & W. V., to points in Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., N. Y., O., Pa., W. Va. and Wis.

Y. & M. V. supplement 3 to 892-D, effective Apr. 25, gives rates on grain, grain products, feed and alfalfa meal, cleaned, clipped, graded, ground, etc., at Vicksburg, Miss., and forwarded to points in Mississippi Valley, southeastern and southwestern territories.

Books Received

SOME CAUSES OF "STARCHINESS" IN CORN is the title of a four page bulletin by George H. Dungan, assistant chief in crop production, at the University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill.

WHEAT POOL YEAR BOOK, 1925, tells of the organization, give the contracts, agreements with the elevator companies and with the central selling agency, in a book of 108 pages, by the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Winnipeg, Man.

CONTROL OF SMUTS ON CEREAL CROPS is a circular telling methods of preventing and treating smut. The authors are H. L. Bolley and W. E. Brentzel. Circular No. 75, published by the North Dakota Agricultural College Extension Division, Fargo, N. D.

INFLUENCE OF PLANT INJURY ON COMPOSITION OF CORN tells of experiments to determine the influence of plant injury and the root rot diseases upon the physical and chemical composition of corn grain. The author is George H. Dungan. Bulletin No. 284, 30 pages, Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill.

CORN FOR SWINE. "A Comparison of White and Yellow Corn for Growing and Fattening Swine and for Brood Sows," is the title of a recent pamphlet by J. B. Rice, H. H. Mitchell, and R. J. Laible. The authors show that experiments prove that yellow corn is more valuable than white, and that other feed should be given when white corn is fed. Bulletin No. 281, 28 pages, University of Illinois Agricultural Exp. Sta., Urbana, Ill.

FARMERS' ELEVATORS IN NORTH DAKOTA, by Alva H. Benton and M. F. Peighal, tells of the organization, operating methods, incomes, and costs of the elevators owned by farmers in that state. In the table of contents are included articles on operating methods of farmers' elevators, shipping grain on farmers' own account, pooled grain, cleaning practices, mixing practices, methods of selling grain, sidelines, salaries paid, and sidelines—costs and profits. Bulletin No. 206, 52 pages, North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, Fargo, N. D.

FACTS ON GRAIN MARKETING, issued by the Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Winnipeg, is addressed to the farmers and business men of western Canada, reprinting the opinions of members regarding the pool, as well as articles broadcasted over the radio. The purpose of issuing the text is that the important question of grain marketing should be understood and discussed from every angle. The delicate political and economic subject of treating the pool in a tactful, honest and broad-minded manner is uniquely accomplished, and much credit is due the authors for their fairness and frankness.

SPRING WHEAT PRODUCTION IN ILLINOIS is the title of a pamphlet by Robert W. Stark, associate in crop production at the University of Illinois. Data regarding variety tests in northern and central portions of the state is given, which brings out the fact that spring wheat may be grown in a section approximately located north of a line drawn between the southern boundaries of Kankakee and Mercer counties, and in the central section extending south to an indefinite line between Edgar and Pike counties. The pamphlet also gives the varieties which may be profitably sown. Bulletin No. 287, University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill.

GRAIN INSPECTION AND WEIGHING, the biennial report of the Kansas State Grain Inspection and Weighing Department for the biennium ending June 30, 1926, was compiled by W. B. Dalton, chief inspector. During July, 1926, the department inspected at the various stations 47,426 carloads of grain, which at an average of 1,400 bus. to the car would amount to over 66,000,000 bus. The laboratories made 32,604 protein tests and 16,376 carlots were weighed. The total fees collected for that month were \$84,734.90, which exceeded by \$25,000.00, or over 42 per cent, the highest previous month, August, 1924. During the past ten years the state of Kansas has produced a total of 1,120,425,000 bus. of wheat, or an average of 112,042,500 bus. a year. Printed by the Kansas State Printing Plant, Topeka.

Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, new flour mills, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

ARKANSAS

Mountain Home, Ark.—Mail addressed to Dillen Underhill has been returned marked "Unclaimed."

Green Forest, Ark.—Mail addressed to the Green Forest Mill & Elvtr. Co. has been returned marked "Out of business."

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Grain Exchange has been designated as a contract market for barley, corn and kafir, but at present is trading in barley futures only.

San Francisco, Cal.—The elvtr. and warehouse of the Islais Grain Terminal Corporation burned recently, causing damage estimated at \$730,000. Thousands of sacks of grain were burned or ruined by water. The property is owned by the state, but is operated under lease to a group composed of E. C. Horst, E. L. Ayers, C. B. Westroppe and the Kerr-Gifford Co. The board of state harbor commissioners has authorized reconstruction. It will be ready to resume operations about July 1.

CANADA

Saskatoon, Sask.—The Pabst Brewing Co., Ltd., is considering the erection of a \$350,000 brewery.

Depot Harbor, Ont.—The Donahue-Stratton Co., Milwaukee, has bot the elvtr. of the Armour Grain Co., Chicago.

Ft. William, Ont.—The Wiley-Low cleaning elvtr. and 25,000 bus. of wheat which it was cleaning burned April 7. The elvtr. loss was \$150,000.

Saskatoon, Sask.—The Robin Hood Mills, Ltd., is having plans prepared for a flour mfg. plant to cost about \$250,000. It will have a daily output of 1,500 bbls.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Manitoba government is now on the market offering the remainder of the government grain elvtr. system for sale. The presence of the pool in the grain buying and storage field disposes of the necessity of the government taking any hand in the grain handling business.

Vancouver, B. C.—A rental of \$245,000 per year will be received by the Harbor Commissioners for the No. 1 and No. 2 grain elvtrs., which were leased to the Alberta Wheat Pool and the Jas. Stewart Grain Export Co. The No. 1 elvtr. was built by the government at a cost of over \$1,300,000 and turned over to the Grain Board for operation, later being conveyed to the harbor commissioners at a nominal cost figure just over \$500,000. The No. 2 elvtr., plant and land cost \$2,600,500.

Winnipeg, Man.—Arrangements have been made by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool for the construction of grain elvtrs. at 57 points in that province. This will bring the pool's number of elvtrs. up to 644. There will then remain 400 points where the pool has no elvtrs. and later on in the season these points will receive attention. With the construction of 100 elvtrs. by the Alberta Wheat Pool, as announced several weeks ago, and a large number by the Manitoba Pool, there will be constructed in western Canada this year fully 350 elvtrs.—F.

Winnipeg, Man.—A warning has been issued to elvtr. agts. at country points by their head offices advising that a party by the name of P. H. McNaboe is reported to be traveling in the interests of the Order of Grain Buyers and soliciting subscription fees. In some instances he has persuaded buyers to endorse drafts drawn by him on the Order of Grain Buyers, Moose Jaw. These drafts have been returned by the bank at Moose Jaw with a notation to the effect that there is no money owing McNaboe by the Order of Grain Buyers.

Montreal, Que.—Wm. H. Johnson, Jr., formerly in charge of the New York office of the Canadian Co-op. Wheat Producers, Ltd., will take over the new office of that organization here on June 1. James S. Hudson, who has been working with Mr. Johnson, will take over the New York office.

COLORADO

Arriba, Colo.—O. V. Hillenkamp is agt. of the Snell Grain Co.'s elvtr. here, which was recently bot from the Snell Mill & Grain Co.

Springfield, Colo.—We have completed our elvtr. here. Springfield is located in the southeast part of Colorado on the A. T. & S. F. The elvtr. is of 20,000-bu. capacity, equipped with feed grinder, and electric power. There are coal bins for 250 T. storage of coal, and a warehouse room, 20x70-ft. We will handle flour, feed, salt and produce.—H. H. Heckethorn, J. D. Infield Grain Co.

IDAHO

McCammon, Ida.—Mail addressed to Moench Bros. has been returned marked "Out of business."

McCammon, Ida.—Mail addressed to the Union Grain & Elvtr. Co. has been returned marked "Out of business."

Soda Springs, Ida.—Mail addressed to the Soda Springs Mill & Elvtr. Co. has been returned marked "Moved, left no address."

Lewiston, Ida.—The Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting here. June 13 and 14 are being considered as probable dates.

Michaud (Pocatello p. o.), Ida.—Officers of the recently incorporated Michaud Warehouse & Grain Co. are W. J. Hubbard, pres.; E. H. Davis, vice pres.; J. Paul Evans, sec'y, and Roy Lindley, treas.

ILLINOIS

Nokomis, Ill.—Mail addressed to the My Elvtr. Co. has been returned marked "Unclaimed."

Mason City, Ill.—The Farmers Grain & Coal Co. is painting its elvtr. here and at Teheran.—W. F. Allison, mgr.

Decatur, Ill.—The Decatur Mfg. Co.'s plant was recently damaged by fire, the loss being estimated at \$15,000.

Bloomington, Ill.—The plant of the Illinois Feed & Elvtr. Co. was slightly damaged by a windstorm on March 31.

Edinburg, Ill.—Rink & Scheib are rebuilding their grain elvtr., which burned March 2.—J. J. Connerly, Taylorville, Ill.

Eureka, Ill.—We plan to enlarge our warehouse facilities at an early date.—Joe Leman, mgr., Eureka Farmers Co-op. Ass'n.

Allen Station (San Jose p. o.), Ill.—Our elvtr. has been newly painted and considerable new spouting installed.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Decatur, Ill.—The Evans Elvtr. Co., formerly correspondent for the Armour Grain Co., is now correspondent for the Bartlett-Frazier Co.

Secor, Ill.—We have just installed a 7½-h.p. electric motor to run the legs in one of our elvtrs.—Wm. Greiner, mgr., Secor Elvtr. Co.

Mendota, Ill.—Eckart & Ray, formerly correspondent for the Armour Grain Co., became correspondent for the J. C. Shaffer Co. on April 16.

Scarboro, Ill.—It is reported that Joe Helgen of the firm of Shearer and Helgen is considering leaving the grain business because of poor health.

Champaign, Ill.—I. H. French, formerly correspondent of the Armour Grain Co., became correspondent for the Bartlett-Frazier Co. on April 16.

Rantoul, Ill.—E. P. Menefee is remodeling the elvtr. owned by the Rantoul Grain Co., which he recently leased for his office and for storage facilities.

Mewequa, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. has added new belts to its elvtr., rebuilt its corn sheller, and equipped it with SKF Roller Bearings.

Merritt, Ill.—I am installing a new Howe 10-ton Truck Scale and repairing the elvtr. this spring. Wm. McPherson is doing the work.—A. B. Chrisman.

Roseville, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. is considering building a new elvtr., but nothing definitely has been decided.—A. G. Brown, mgr., Farmers Grain Co.

Pana, Ill.—James F. Umpleby, 66, widely known as a grain elvtr. owner, died recently after a lingering illness. He is survived by his widow and one son.

San Jose, Ill.—A hail storm here early in April was serious enough to knock holes in roofs. Elevators here had to patch up their roofs and repaint them.—John Fryer.

Thomasville, Ill.—G. L. Lloyd has sold the properties of Thomas Lloyd & Co. to Alva Murphy. Mr. Murphy has taken possession and is operating under his own name.

Chester, Ill.—The Chester Flour Mills Co. has been dissolved and plans are being made to organize a new company. The mill is valued at \$50,000 and was built five years ago.

Cornland, Ill.—The two elvtrs. here were the only structures standing after the tornado of April 19. The elvtrs. belong to the Cornland Grain Co. and the Mt. Pulaski Grain Co.

Odell, Ill.—We are painting and redecorating our elvtr. office and plan to complete the job by painting our elvtrs. here and at Wing, Mahomet and Douglas.—R. D. Smilie, Valley Grain Co.

Pleasant Plain, Ill.—The Pleasant Farmers Elvtr. Co. is reorganizing. H. H. Zimmers, the mgr., has resigned, but has agreed to remain until May 1 to allow time for employing a new mgr.

Staunton, Ill.—At several meetings of the Commercial Club the proposition of establishing an elvtr. here has been discussed. Farmers in the community have expressed an eagerness for an elvtr.

Belleville, Ill.—Sparks from the cupola of a foundry in the neighborhood of the elvtr. and warehouse owned by the Sehlinger Grain Co. started a small fire recently. Only slight damage resulted.

Springfield, Ill.—As soon as the Ridgely Farmers State Bank building is completed, which is expected about July 1, practically all of the grain brokers and commission men will move into it.

Peoria, Ill.—Louis Mueller, pres. of the Mueller Grain Co., was recently re-elected as mayor of this city, practically without opposition. Mr. Mueller has been in the grain business here for over 31 years.

Highland, Ill.—Henry W. Kuhn, 70, formerly associated with the F. M. B. Elvtr. Co. and the Highland Brewing Co., died recently at his home in Chicago where he has lived for the past few years.

Ridgefarm, Ill.—The elvtr. of the Ridgefarm Co-op. Grain Co. had a slight loss from fire on April 5. The fire was discovered near the top of the elvtr. and is believed to have started from defective wiring.

Shirley, Ill.—Roy Rees, mgr., Farmers Grain & Coal Co., reports the company expects to build a new foundation and make general repairs at its south elvtr. Work will start at once.—Frank M. Ward.

Cruger (Eureka p. o.), Ill.—We are considering building a warehouse to house our sidelines and may take on more sidelines. So far we have been handling grain only.—J. W. Dorward, mgr., Cruger Farmers Co-op. Ass'n.

Joy, Ill.—Chester Jackson, Frank Morrow and Lawrence Morrow have bot the Wm. Denen elvtr. and mill. The name of the firm will be the Joy Feed Mill and the company will do custom grinding and carry a line of feeds.

Wyanet, Ill.—The report concerning the Wyanet Grain Co. having removed its motor to the top of the elvtr., which made it possible to remodel the office, is quite true. We also installed a new coal conveyor for unloading coal which with our delivery coal truck made us a very substantial improvement in the business.—E. M. Bickford, mgr., Wyanet Grain Co.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Wing, Ill.—The Valley Grain Co. is painting its office and lumber shed and also installing an air service for trucks. On or before May 1st it will have an entire new stock of lumber and roofings.—William Barclay, mgr., Valley Grain Co.

Natrona, Ill.—A new 6-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Gasoline Engine has been installed in the oat elvtr. of the Farmers Grain & Coal Co. A new concrete floor and foundation is being laid in the engine house to accommodate it.—B. M. Taylor, mgr.

Pontiac, Ill.—The Pontiac Farmers Grain Co. is putting new 10-ton Fairbanks Scales in its elvtrs. at Swyert and Cayuga. It is also building a new cement block office building at its elvtr. here on the Wabash, to which it will move at an early date.

Strawn, Ill.—We have decided not to rebuild at present our elvtr. which burned last July, and are repairing the house we bot a year ago from the Farmers Elvtr. Co. We are putting in motors, new dumps, elvtr. legs and spouting. W. C. McPherren is doing the work.—Tjardes Bros.

Atlanta, Ill.—J. H. Hawes celebrated his 80th birthday recently. He has operated an elvtr. here continuously for the past 40 years and is probably the oldest active dealer in central Illinois. He does all of his own office work, and besides his grain business he owns and looks after two farms.—Frank M. Ward.

Hagener (Arenzville, p. o.), Ill.—The Arenzville Farmers Grain Co. has let the contract to Geo. W. Quick & Son for a new concrete 25,000-bu. elvtr. at its Hagener station. Work has already started, to be completed for the new wheat crop. The elvtr. will be equipped with two boots, sheller, cleaner, automatic scales and hydraulic air lift dumps.—Frank M. Ward.

Taylorville, Ill.—M. J. Reidel, pres. of the Illinois Mig. & Elvtr. Co., is said to be spending his time in the county jail because he undertook to accommodate farmer patrons with free storage, shipped off the grain, then was unable to pay the farmers. The plant is again in the possession of the McKenzie Mig. Co., the original owners. Why will dealers persist in giving free storage?

Chestnut, Ill.—The tornado of April 19th did considerable damage here. Our elvtr. was badly damaged, unroofed and twisted. Possible damage, \$5,000. The residence was taken off the foundation and badly twisted. Possible damage, \$3,000. Had about 3,000-bu. grain in elvtr. and are unloading it out now. The elvtr. of the Mt. Pulaski Grain Co. was also damaged, moved on its foundation and some of the roof blown off.—H. M. Morris, mgr., Farmers Grain Co.

Plainfield, Ill.—The Plainfield Grain Co. recently announced a stock dividend of 100 per cent for its 380 stockholders. Since its organization in 1911 with a capital stock of \$25,000 the company has grown steadily and is now recognized as one of the most prosperous farmers' grain companies in the Middle West. In 1914 an 80 per cent stock dividend was declared and enough stock sold to raise the capital stock to \$75,000. The company now has a surplus of \$65,000. Elvtrs., lumber and coal yards are operated here, at Frontenac, Caton Farm, Normantown and Wolf's Crossing. These elvtrs. handle about 1,700,000 bus. of grain yearly, 16,000 tons of coal and 50 cars of lumber. J. A. Henebry has been mgr. since its organization.

Springfield, Ill.—Starting near the steam driers in the mill building about 5:30 o'clock the afternoon of April 8, a small flame developed into a fire that raged thru the plant of the Elevator Milling Co. The flames early leaped the barrier of fire doors between the mill and elvtr. Fire was confined to the mill building, the elvtr. and the office. The steam plant, the warehouse and a new paste plant were saved. Stocks of manufactured products including corn oil, grits, germs, meal and other corn products in the warehouse, were damaged. Forty-five thousand bus. of shelled corn in the bins of the elvtr. were a total loss. The loss is estimated by the company officials at between \$250,000 and \$300,000. It is practically covered by insurance. The Elvtr. Mig. Co.'s plant was an old landmark here. It was originally built as an elvtr., 60x70x110 ft., in 1865. As the character of its activities changed, a mill building, a warehouse, a steam power plant and a paste plant were added. For some years past the company has directed its efforts to corn mig. The elvtr. had capacity for 100,000 bus. of bulk grain. Louis De Berger is mgr.

Cairo, Ill.—A spectacular \$500,000 fire destroyed the Halliday elvtr. late April 21. The warehouse is located on the Ohio river front, adjoining the levee. Fears were expressed that the intense heat would cause the concrete flood walls to crack.

Rock City, Ill.—Graham Bros. sustained a loss of \$50,000 when their elvtr. was destroyed by fire on April 7. The blaze swept the entire business district of this village of 200 inhabitants, causing a property loss estimated at \$100,000. The fire started a shed, apparently from sparks from a bonfire. Sparks, which were fanned by a strong wind, soon ignited the shingle roof of the elvtr. The plant was built about 25 years ago and consisted of the elvtr. building 60x30x72-ft. in size, with the lumber shed, 160x172-ft. and an 11 bin coal yard, the contents of which together with the grain on hand and the lumber stock were reduced to a mass of ashes. It is probable the plant will be rebuilt. Part of the loss is covered by insurance.

Maxwell (Waverly p. o.), Ill.—On April 19 a cyclone completely destroyed our elvtr. here. The storm also swept away our office, residence, garage and all other outbuildings. Even the 25-h. p. gasoline engine was ruined. We were fortunate to be fairly well covered with tornado insurance. This was a new elvtr. building, just completed last year, as the plant here burned about two years ago. It was of about 25,000-bu. capacity and fully equipped with corn sheller, cleaner, automatic scale, air blast car loader, man lift, etc. We are undecided as to whether or not we will rebuild. Our mgr. Lowell Bivin, and his family were in the residence, but escaped miraculously with only minor injuries.—U. J. Sinclair, Central Illinois Grain Co., Ashland.

CHICAGO NOTES.

Jerry C. Moats of St. Joseph, Mo., who was suspended from the privileges of membership in the Board of Trade under Rule 120 on insolvencies, as reported in this column Mar. 25, was later found guilty of accepting trades from customers while insolvent and has been suspended from the Board for five years.

Charles Howard of Marfield has been admitted to membership in the Board of Trade. Applications have been posted for James D. Kennedy, Talton T. Francis, and Kenton D. Keilholz of Toledo. Transfers have been posted for Alastair I. Valentine, estate of David R. Francis, estate of Ezra L. Southworth, and Lester W. Wheatland.

A contract for designing and building a 430,000-bu. reinforced concrete grain elvtr. with receiving track shed, cleaning, weighing and transfer facilities, has been awarded the M. A. Long Co. by the B. A. Eckhart Milling Co. This will be an addition to the concern's present milling and storing facilities. Plans are rapidly being completed and work on excavation and driving of the piling has been commenced by the Chicago office of the construction company.

President John Bunnell of the Board of Trade recently appointed a special com'ite to investigate public grain warehouses and related interests. Members of the com'ite are James E. Bennett, chairman, Parker M. Paine, James E. Cairns, James P. Malloy, E. S. Westbrook, Edward R. Bacon, Jr., John E. Brennan, F. G. Winter, F. S. Lewis and John H. Jones. They will work in conjunction with a special com'ite of five of the Board of Trade directors of which E. M. Combs is chairman, Morris Townley, general counsel for the board, and Frank J. Delany are advisory members.

INDIANA

Anderson, Ind.—The Anderson Mig. Co. is installing Sidney Elvtrs.

Peru, Ind.—The property of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. was sold at auction April 18.

Earl Park, Ind.—The two elvtrs. of the Richland Grain Co. will be sold at auction.

North Vernon, Ind.—Eberts & Brother are installing new equipment in their flour mill.

Columbus, Ind.—John H. Schaefer is installing a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump in his elvtr.

Fremont, Ind.—The Hamel Mig. Co. is installing a combined Sidney Sheller and Cleaner.

Jasper, Ind.—The Victoria Mill & Elvtr. Co. of this city has let the contract for the building of a three-story frame metal covered annex to the flour mill, work on the improvement to start at once.—C.

Carlisle, Ind.—Harry D. White is equipping his elvtr. with a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump.

Yorktown, Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. is repairing its elvtr. and painting the interior of its office.

McCordsville, Ind.—The McCordsville Grain Co. is installing new Sidney elvtrs. and other equipment.

Warsaw, Ind.—Mail addressed to Mgr., Kraus & Apfelbaum, has been returned marked "Out of business."

Greensburg, Ind.—The Garland Mig. Co. is installing a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump in its plant.

Columbus, Ind.—The Columbus Mig. Co. is installing a McMillin Combination Wagon Truck Dump in its plant.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Chas. C. Fuhrer, 86, died at Gardenia, Cal., Mar. 16. He had been a grain buyer for many years.

La Crosse, Ind.—Mail addressed to the La Crosse Grain & Coal Co. has been returned marked "Out of business."

Winamac, Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has built a new cement block office, 20x20 ft., and painted all its buildings.

Columbia City, Ind.—The Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co. is installing new elvtrs. furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Anderson, Ind.—It is reported that the Union Grain & Feed Co. and the Fisher & Lambert Feed & Coal Co. have consolidated.

Hebron, Ind.—The plant of the Hebron Equity Co. was recently damaged by fire which was started by eggs who blew the safe.

Shideler, Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. has bot a combined corn cutter and grader from the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Elwood, Ind.—The Jay Grain Co. is making some improvements and installing a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump in its plant.

Amo, Ind.—The Amo Mig. Co. is making some extensive repairs at this time and installing a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump in its plant.

Kings Station (Princeton p. o.), Ind.—Igleheart Bros., Inc., Evansville, is equipping its plant with a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump.

Cambridge City, Ind.—The Imperial Mills is installing Sidney Power Feeder for its hammer mill, as well as magnetic field and other equipment.

Fulton, Ind.—The elvtr. of the Mayer Grain Co. was slightly damaged by fire recently when sparks ignited a pile of shingles in the elvtr. sheds.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Armenius Templeton has resigned as director of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., and Mrs. Esther Goebel has been appointed to take his place.

Crete (Lynn p. o.), Ind.—We have just installed a Sidney No. 2 Fan Sheller and Dreadnaught Ball Bearing Crusher and Cracker.—H. C. Wise, mgr., The Crete Elvtr. Co.

North Grove, Ind.—The elvtr. of the North Grove Grain Co., in which C. L. Aukerman is interested, will be closed a couple of months for repairs. Business will be cared for at Amboy.

Spencerville, Ind.—We are now operating the Stewart Elvtr. & Coal Yards here in connection with our elvtr. and coal yards at Helmer. Our home office will be Auburn.—Gengnagel & Son.

Vincennes, Ind.—O. F. Stout will remain as local mgr. of the Atlas Mills which Igleheart Bros., Inc., Evansville, recently bot. The former owners were O. F., John A., and Elmer W. Stout.

New Augusta, Ind.—The New Augusta Grain & Supply Co. is building a 15,000-bu. cribbed iron-clad elvtr. on the Big R. R. adjoining a three-story mill building designed by the Reliance Construction Co. It will contain five bins, three legs, a corn crusher, cracker and grader, a Western Sheller and Cleaner, a 26-inch Bauer Attrition Mill, manlift and six motors. The old elvtr. is being razed.

Indianapolis, Ind.—New members recently approved by the Board of Directors of the Indiana Grain Dealers are C. G. Egly, Ft. Wayne; Wollcott Grain Co., Wolcott; Harris Grain Co., Pendleton; Huntington Equity Exchange, Huntington; Goodland Grain Co., Goodland; Wheatland Elvtr. Co., Wheatland; Wilkinson Grain Co., Brookston; Jones Bros., West Lebanon; A. B. Crane, Edwardsport; Moore & Son, Perrysville; E. W. Bailey & Co., Rensselaer; La Fayette Grain Co., La Fayette.—Chas. B. Riley, sec'y.

Lucerne, Ind.—Thieves entered the Lucerne elvtr. office at noon April 16 while Roy Cochran, mgr., was at lunch, and obtained \$300 in cash and about \$500 more in checks. Entrance was gained by prying open a door.

La Crosse, Ind.—It is reported that Franz & Peterson, props. of the La Crosse Grain & Coal Co., will not rebuild their elvtr. which burned several months ago, but that other elvtr. interests will buy the site and build a modern elvtr.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Cleveland Grain & Mfg. Co. has let the contract to Jas. Stewart & Co. for an addition of concrete bins. The new structure will have a capacity of 800,000 bus., making the total capacity of the company's elvtr. at Beech Grove nearly 1,250,000 bus.

Seymour, Ind.—Tipton S. Blish, 62, pres. of the Blish Mfg. Co., which also operates several grain elvtrs., died April 19 following an extended illness. Mr. Blish had long been an active member in various grain dealers' and mfg. ass'ns. He is survived by his wife, three sons and a daughter.

Clay City, Ind.—The Central States Wheat Growers Ass'n has filed a damage suit against the Gaebeis Mfg. Co., charging that the defendant influenced members of the pool who were under contract to hold their wheat and sell thru the marketing ass'n to sell their wheat to the mfg. company.

Durbin (Noblesville p. o.), Ind.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized that the branch of the Central Indiana Railroad from Muncie to Brazil be abandoned. This line is 127 miles long and the grain elvtrs. served by it and which have no other shipping facilities, are Goodrich Bros. Co., here; Goodrich Bros. Co., Jolietville; Rosston Grain & Lumber Co., operated by Goodrich Bros., Rosston; Goodrich Bros. Co., Gadsden (Lebanon p. o.); Max Grain Co., Max (Lebanon p. o.); Advance Grain Co., Advance; Newton Busenbark Grain Co., Lapland (Ladoga p. o.); Bridgeton Mfg. Co., Bridgeton. Some of the elvtr. owners are considering the feasibility of buying the railroad and operating it themselves, or have some other railroad company operate it.

Helmer, Ind.—A motion for new trial in the suit of Stiefel & Levy of Fort Wayne v. Chas. B. Bower was overruled in the circuit court. A judgment of \$3,201.50 was entered last July on a note and a chattel mortgage ordered foreclosed. The court also overruled a motion for a new trial in the suit of the same plaintiffs against Bower and his father-in-law, Wm. A. Deetz. A judgment on account and in foreclosure in the sum of \$7,572.21 was entered on the same date as the other judgment. Bower and the plaintiffs were in the elvtr. business here in partnership. The plaintiffs charged he failed to account in full to them and the court found in their favor. Mr. Deetz was Bower's security on an indemnity bond and executed a mortgage on his farm to cover the alleged shortage.

Wawasee (Syracuse p. o.), Ind.—The Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n has decided to hold its mid-summer meeting on the largest lake in the state, which is located in Kosciusko county. Headquarters will be maintained at the South Shore Inn, one of the finest hosteries in the state. Grain dealers from everywhere will be expected to motor to this popular resort and listen to the trade discussions arranged by Sec'y Riley for Thursday and Friday, June 30th and July 1st. The Waco dancing pavilion maintains a twelve-piece orchestra. Boating, bathing, good fishing and plenty of golf are close at hand so that every dealer will be entertained to his liking between sessions. Those who prefer to go by rail can take the B. & O. R. R. direct, while the autoist will make use of a fine new concrete road. Sec'y Riley is preparing an interesting program that no live grain dealer can afford to miss. Take along your sweetheart and give the family an outing.

IOWA

Alexander, Ia.—C. C. Schulte has installed a B Mill in his plant.

Remsen, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. has installed a J-B Mill in its plant.

Oskaloosa, Ia.—J. H. Wake has installed a dney Combined Sheller and Cleaner.

Vinton, Ia.—The Farmers Produce Co. recently added a J-B Mill to its equipment.

Albert City, Ia.—A J-B Mill has been installed in the plant of the Farmers Co-op. Co.

Clare, Ia.—We have recently installed a motor.—J. J. Dalamore, mgr., Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Storm Lake, Ia.—Mail addressed to Geo. A. French has been returned marked "Moved."

Arispie, Ia.—Mail addressed to F. L. Williams has been returned marked "Removed to Stuart, Ia."

Plessis, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. has bot the elvtr. of the DeWolf Grain Co. and now owns both elvtrs. here.

Superior, Ia.—We are contemplating installing a cleaner in our elvtr.—T. A. Strid, mgr., Superior Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Carnavon, Ia.—I have discontinued handling grain. Have remodeled the elvtr. and am doing a strictly popcorn retail business.—Ronald Meyer.

Dows, Ia.—The Farmers Grain & Lumber Co. has started work on a new service station which will be operated in connection with its other business.

Merrill, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. will increase its capital and establish a lumber yard in connection with its business. Additional stock is being sold.

Cushing, Ia.—The Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. is installing a No. 5 Jay B Mill, drive and motor power. The E. M. Van Ness Construction Co. has the contract.

Lehigh, Ia.—S. M. Carlson of Carlson & Peterson has returned from Rochester, Minn., where he had been having his throat treated.—"Pat" Patterson, Mulholland & Thorsen.

Marathon, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. recently completed 20 years of business and the stockholders voted to continue the business and have reorganized and applied for another state charter.

Harcourt, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a Jay B Hammer Mill and started to operate it April 12. Art Shillington is mgr.—Art Torkelson, Lamson Bros. & Co., Fort Dodge, Ia.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Dwyer are the parents of a 10-lb. daughter, born April 8. She has been named Patsy Anne. Mr. Dwyer is a well known grain broker here.—"Pat" Patterson.

Sioux City, Ia.—The officers of the Terminal Grain Co. have been authorized and directed to buy 1,000 shares of stock in the Terminal Grain Co. at \$20 a share. The stock has a book value of \$50 a share.

Bagley, Ia.—The Forbes Grain Co. is in the hands of a receiver. The two owners of the company were indicted last fall for converting stored grain to their own use. Later one of them shot himself and wife.

Lavinia, Ia.—The Lavinia Elvtr. Co. has closed its elvtr. and reports from the sec'y are that the firm will be dissolved. J. H. McIlwein was mgr. up to the time business was discontinued.—"Pat" Patterson, Mulholland & Thorsen.

Des Moines, Ia.—House File No. 347 has been passed by the house. This bill amends the code of 1924, relating to co-op. ass'ns, and authorizes such ass'ns to do business with non-members. A detailed account of the bill was given in this column March 25.

Larchwood, Ia.—Geo. Kramer, Frank Rippenda, E. J. Schutloffel, L. T. Heyer, A. Hohman and Herbert Roemen, who bot the property of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. last fall, are operating the plant under the name of the Farmers Grain Co. J. R. Bratcher is mgr.

Shipley, Ia.—The case of E. F. Biddle v. the Shipley Grain Co. recently went on trial. Biddle is bringing action against the company as landlord to recover the proceeds of some grain sold by a tenant on one of the Biddle farms to the elvtr. of the above company.

The Managers Club of Iowa held district meetings last month at Sheldon, Emmetsburg and Mason City. Had very good attendance and much interest is being shown. Have about 40 new members for this year and our business for the first three months exceeds the total for 1926.—E. L. Kreger.

Keokuk, Ia.—The O. A. Talbott Co.'s grain elvtr. was destroyed by fire on April 16. Several thousand bushels of corn and oats were burned. A communication from the company says, "We are taking care of the salvaged grain from the burned elvtr. Our seed warehouse and elvtr. were not even scorched. Haven't had time to think anything about what we will do in the future."

Rolfe, Ia.—The farmers in this vicinity are preparing to organize a farmers' co-op. elvtr. company. The elvtr. of the Rolfe Grain & Mig. Co., belonging to C. L. Gunderson, D. Brinkman and H. D. Brinkman, burned on Feb. 26.

Spencer, Ia.—Thos. Lacy, grain merchant, has made an assignment of his property, listing liabilities of \$33,000 and assets of \$14,670.80. Among the assets is an elvtr. which Mr. Lacy has been operating for 20 years and which is now closed.

Davenport, Ia.—We have added five steel tanks of 50,000 bus. each, making a total capacity of 850,000 bus. We are operating as a Minneapolis branch with J. A. Van Nice and J. C. Donahoe in charge.—Victoria Elvtr. Co., formerly the Merchants Elvtrs.

Des Moines, Ia.—Senate File No. 38, a bill for an act to make an appropriation for the prevention, control and eradication of the European corn borer, has been passed by the house. This bill was recalled from the com'ite and substituted for House File No. 491 which carried the same provisions.

Joice, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. was burned to the ground recently. The fire was discovered about 2 o'clock in the morning and seemed to come from the top of the structure. The building contained 1,500 bus. of oats, 7,000 of corn, a car of flour and feed and 15 bbls. of oil. The loss is covered with \$18,000 insurance. It is not very probable that the elvtr. will be rebuilt.

Maley, Ia.—We were insured, but not enough to replace the elvtr. and motor which burned last month. We were allowed claim on grain. The cause is unknown, but as the elvtr. was built on the right-of-way, it might have been from either the train or electric wiring. Mr. Augustine being sick at the time, we have made no arrangements to rebuild.—Mrs. H. L. Augustine.

West Union, Ia.—The elvtr. and office of the West Union Co-op. Commission Co. will be enlarged this spring. The entire trackage front available for the company's use will be utilized 34 ft. to the front of the present office. A one-story addition, 20x34 ft., will be built for use as an office and storage room. In the old or main part of the elvtr. the underpinning will be renewed, the floor raised and a new pit put in. The entire building will be covered with galvanized siding.

KANSAS

Haggard, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. plans to open an oil station.

Rush Center, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. is installing a new truck dump.

Coffeyville, Kan.—The Coffeyville Grain & Produce Co. has installed a J-Bee Mill.

Cheney, Kan.—Roy Dewey has installed a new truck and wagon dump at his elvtr. here.

Ottawa, Kan.—Mail sent to the Drummond Grain Co. has been returned marked "Moved."

Wetmore, Kan.—Mail addressed to A. W. Dickson has been returned marked "Removed."

Centerview, Kan.—The plant of Thos. Brown suffered a small loss from a windstorm on March 9.

Deerfield, Kan.—Mail addressed to L. L. Beachler has been returned marked "Out of business."

Missler, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Exchange Co. will rebuild its elvtr. R. L. Dowdall will do the work.

Seward, Kan.—The Farmers Produce & Supply Co. has leased its elvtr. and will discontinue business.

Paxton, Kan.—The Halstead Mfg. & Elvtr. Co. is building a new elvtr. here which will be completed by July 1.

Hollenberg, Kan.—Carl E. Brenneis has bot the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and took possession of the plant April 1.

Minneapolis, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will build a new warehouse and install a poultry feed mixing machine.

Newton, Kan.—The Consolidated Flour Mills Co. is building a 100,000-bu. additional storage unit to its plant here.

Amy, Kan.—The Consolidated Flour Mills, Hutchinson, is building a new elvtr. and tearing down the old one.

Thayer, Kan.—Mail addressed to George Bros., props., Thayer Grain Co., has been returned marked "Moved."

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL.

Plains, Kan.—C. D. Crousey will build a 30,000-bu. elvtr. on his ranch near here. R. L. Dowdall will do the work.

Morrowville, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a Commercial Scale and Van Ness Truck Dump, and reinforced its driveway.

Calista, Kan.—W. W. McClelland, former mgr. of the Calista Co-op. Grain & Mercantile Co., has bot the Larabee elvtr. at this station.

Clearwater, Kan.—L. A. Webb has resigned as mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. to become mgr. of the Larabee Flour Mills Corp. elvtr.

Sharon Springs, Kan.—Mail addressed to the Sharon Springs Grain & Implement Co. has been returned marked "Removed to Tribune, Kan."

Hays, Kan.—John Lang of Victoria is dismantling the elvtr. bot of C. Schwaller's Sons and will rebuild it on his farm for a grain storage.

Dodge City, Kan.—The Dodge City Co-op. Exchange will install a ball-bearing dust remover and do some repair work. R. L. Dowdall will do the work.

Kingsdown, Kan.—The Kingsdown Co-op. Exchange is installing a ball-bearing dust remover and overhauling its elvtr. R. L. Dowdall is doing the work.

Formoso, Kan.—The Formoso Elvtr. Grain Co. has bot the elvtr. and business of the Jacobson Grain Co. The Jacobson elvtr. will be used as a feed storeroom.

Montezuma, Kan.—Geo. Gano, who owns a line of elvttrs. in this state, is building an elvtr. here. Increased use of combines is causing many elvttrs. to be erected for the 1927 crop.

Belpre, Kan.—We have taken over the elvtr. formerly belonging to the Belpre Mill & Elvtr. Co. We are installing a Kewanee Truck Dump.—J. F. Ward, mgr., Belpre Grain & Supply Co.

Neodesha, Kan.—I expect to build a small elvtr. on a tract of ground recently bot on the Frisco railroad. Rea-Patterson Mfg. Co. owns the only elvtr. here at present.—R. P. Horney.

Plains, Kan.—The Baty Grain Co. is building a 30,000-bu. storage bin at its elvtr., installing ball-bearings on all shafting, two distributors and a dust removing machine. R. L. Dowdall is doing the work.

J. C. Regier, pres. and mgr. of the Buhler Mill & Elvtr. Co., Buhler, and E. H. Enns of the Enns Mfg. Co., Inman, were recently elected mayors of their respective towns. Both companies have grain elvttrs.

Jetmore, Kan.—The Jetmore Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has sold out and the firm will be known in the future as the Jetmore Elvtr. Co. J. A. McDowell, as one of the new firm, will continue as mgr.—Jetmore Elvtr. Co.

Wichita, Kan.—Roger S. Hurd, son of L. R. Hurd, pres. of the Red Star Mfg. Co., was elected to succeed his father at the annual meeting of the company on April 12. Mr. Hurd, Sr., becomes chairman of the board of directors.

New Salem, Kan.—C. J. Moore of this firm died Jan. 6, which caused the partnership to close. John W. Sickles has bot his interest and it is now being conducted as the Coffey-Sickles Grain Co.—F. C. Coffey, Coffey-Sickles Grain Co.

Winfield, Kan.—Orville E. Servis has been selected as mgr. of the elvtr. of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n and will succeed O. E. Bailey about May 1. He was formerly mgr. of the Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. at Adamsville and has recently been managing the New Era Elvtr. at Belle Plain.

Salina, Kan.—Wm. P. Ronan and H. N. Weinstein have bot an interest in the Weber Flour Mills Co. G. T. Helvering is pres. of the company, Mr. Ronan, vice-pres., and Mr. Weinstein, treas. This concern owns two modern mills and elvttrs. at Salina and Ellsworth. The one here will have a capacity of 500,000 bus. with the completion of a new addition now being built.

Haworth (Cuba p. o.), Kan.—The elvtr. of J. A. Pugh, formerly the Duff Grain Co., was completely destroyed by fire the evening of March 28 about 9 o'clock. It is thought that sparks from a train caught in the dry roof of the elvtr. building causing the blaze. The elvtr. was a frame structure of 4,000-bu. capacity and had been in operation for 40 years. About 100 bus. of shelled corn was in the bins. Loss is partly covered by insurance.

Topeka, Kan.—James E. Bennett & Co., Chicago, have bot the local interests of the Trusler Grain Co. L. E. Howard will continue as mgr.

Cheney, Kan.—Ernest Scott, local mgr. of the Bowersock Elvtr. & Mill Co., will be out of town for two months repairing elvttrs. for the harvest. He is now at Cunningham. Elmer Scott, in charge of the elvtr. at Lansdown Spur, will be in charge of the business here.

Washington, Kan.—I have a new elvtr. under consideration and have several construction companies figuring on the job. There are so many other elvttrs. offered me for so much less than I can rebuild that I am undecided as yet just what I will do.—G. C. Dooley.

Caldwell, Kan.—All the remaining assets of the Damon Grain & Produce Co. and the Doster Elvtr. Co. were sold at auction recently by Geo. Bassett, trustee, to E. Q. Smith of Denver, Colo., for \$26,150. This sum will be added to the cash already in possession of the trustee, making a total of approximately \$38,500 assets. Of this \$23,000 will be taken to pay common claims, consisting of wheat storage claims, and the rest will be paid on the secured claims of the Caldwell State Bank and Mary C. Neal.

Spearville, Kan.—The elvtr. of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co., along with 10,000 bus. of wheat and about \$2,500 worth of merchandise, was destroyed by fire early in the morning of April 3. Insurance adjusters believe the fire was due to a hot box in the elvtr. machinery. The fire started in the upper part of the building, and the lower part was not badly damaged, altho it will have little value by the time the cost of salvaging is paid. The fire was discovered about 3:40 a. m. by a Santa Fe engineer, but it had gained such headway that little could be done other than check the spread of the flames. The building was 23 years old and was insured for \$5,500. The contents were covered by a blanket policy. Fred Laudick, mgr., severed a tendon in his right hand while attempting to get into the building to save some records. It is expected that the company will rebuild. Just recently this company opened an oil station with Joseph T. Meyer in charge.

KENTUCKY

Nicholasville, Ky.—The roof on the elvtr. of the C. T. Ashley Co. was slightly damaged by a windstorm on April 4.

Elizabethtown, Ky.—Geo. T. Massey, Jr., is now managing the mfg. plant owned by his father, Geo. T. Massey, Sr., mgr. of the Bowling Green Mfg. Co., which also includes a grain elvtr.

Franklin, Ky.—The Franklin Elvtr. & Warehouse Co. is now in bankruptcy and I cannot advise who will be the owner of the plant, but James Moore and associates have not bot the business, as was reported.—E. J. McClanahan, trustee.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—We are going out of the wholesale business, also exporting.—Milam & Morgan Co.

Merryville, La.—Britt Nichols, B. Shawver and A. A. Fuller are reported organizing a company to establish a grist mill and feed manufacturing plant.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE LETTER

John A. Fricker and Christopher Souris were recently elected to membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

Elmer B. Jeffery, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, is a candidate for director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States which will meet in May in Washington, D. C.

J. A. Peterson, mgr. of the Port Covington elvttrs. of the Western Maryland Railway Co., has been elected pres. of the Fox Island Rod and Gun Club, whose membership is composed of prominent eastern grain merchants and transportation officials.

J. A. Peterson, mgr. of the Port Covington Elvtr. of the Western Maryland Railway Co., presented each member of the Chamber of Commerce with a white clay pipe on St. Patrick's day. Around the stem of the pipe was a bow of green ribbon and in the bowl was a spray of shamrocks growing in natural soil.

Publication of the Baltimore Daily Price Current, in its present form, was discontinued after Apr. 16.

The annual auction of grain tables was held April 4 on the floor of the Chamber of Commerce. There was a spirited bidding among the grain firms to secure their favorite table for the display of grain samples.

The Guilford Grain & Feed Co., Inc., has acquired the stock of feed and grain of the late Walter F. Macneal, trading as Walter F. Macneal & Co., and will conduct business at the same premises occupied for years by the latter house, 316 Guilford Ave. Charles E. Herbst is pres.; Geo. P. Vickers, vice-pres. and treas., and Harry C. Schupp, sec'y. All of these men have long been associated with the Macneal firm.

MICHIGAN

Milan, Mich.—Michigan Grain Dealers held an informal meeting here the evening of April 7.

Adrian, Mich.—Fulton (Mich.)-Lenawee (O.) Grain Dealers Ass'n will have a meeting here late in May.—S. L. Rice, sec'y.

Morley, Mich.—Lewis S. Turner has bot the grain and produce elvtr. belonging to C. L. Crimmins and will conduct the business.

The annual meeting of the Michigan Hay and Grain Ass'n will be held in Toledo, O., on June 22-23, in conjunction with the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Vickeryville, Mich.—The Rockafellow Grain Co. will start work at once on an up-to-date grain elvtr. to replace the one which burned last winter. The building will be larger than the old one and will be equipped with modern machinery.

St. Louis, Mich.—Felix O'Melia, 64, died April 7 after an illness of several months. For 22 years he was head roller at the St. Louis Roller Mill and had owned the mill for the past 18 years. He was a director of the Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n.

Charlevoix, Mich.—The Argo Mfg. Co.'s elvtr. was severely damaged by a fire on April 9 which started near a stairway on the second floor, worked its way across the ceiling of that floor and spread up the stairway to the third floor. Nearly all of the mill machinery was located in that end of the building. The blaze did not catch in a large quantity of split cedar kindling wood stored on the second floor, altho burning the ceiling above it. The damage will be repaired.

MINNESOTA

Morgan, Minn.—T. E. Hier has bot the flour mill here and will take possession in June.

Chokio, Minn.—Mail addressed to L. E. Eddy has been returned marked "Out of business."

Whalen, Minn.—Mail addressed to Gillin & Turner has been returned marked "Removed to Zerkel, Minn."

Kinbrae, Minn.—Mail addressed to M. McGlin has been returned marked "Removed to Dundee, Minn."

Pettis (St. Peters p. o.), Minn.—Mail addressed to H. B. Borneman has been returned marked "Removed."

Ormsby, Minn.—The Farmers Grain Co. has renewed articles of incorporation. John Toedt, pres.; R. H. Mueller, sec'y.

Rochester, Minn.—Mail addressed to the Farmers Purchasing & Sales Agency has been returned marked "Out of business."

Morgan, Minn.—It is reported that T. E. Hier of Springfield has bot the mill here and will place it in operation as soon as improvements are made.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The local office of the Armour Grain Co. has been closed. R. S. Stephens, mgr., has made a connection with F. S. Lewis & Co., Chicago, as local representative.

Granite Falls, Minn.—J. J. Johnson, whose mill at Tecumseh, Neb., burned some months ago, has bot the mill formerly operated by Andrew Rogen. The plant has a capacity of 50 bbls.

Chisago City, Minn.—The Chisago Produce Co. is building a plant which will consist of a feed grinding mill, grain elvtr., storage bins for seed and produce quarters. C. G. Westling and Axel Carlson are owners of the plant.

Skyberg, Minn.—Mail addressed to Wm. Shepard & Son has been returned marked "Out of business."

Albert Lea, Minn.—S. E. Alm is now mgr. of the West Side Elvtr. of the Speltz Grain & Coal Co. G. A. Chapman, who has been the mgr. for three years, recently resigned to take up dairying and chicken raising on his farm near Princeton.

Duluth, Minn.—F. C. Tenney, W. S. Moore and A. Starkey were recently elected members of the Board of Appeals of the Board of Trade. An amendment to the rules was recently passed increasing the board from three to five members, and there had previously been a vacancy due to the death of W. C. Mitchell.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Shreve M. Archer, pres. of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. and of the Chamber of Commerce, has bot the two terminal elvtrs. operated by the Delmar Co., an auxiliary of the Armour Grain Co. The Great Northern elvtr. has a capacity of 1,500,000 bus. and the Delmar 500,000 bus. Ralph Bruce will manage the business, assisted by Wm. G. Kellogg, who has been pres. of the Delmar Co.

Gibson, Minn.—The Gibson Roller Mill will not rebuild its mill which burned recently, but will erect a new building to house the necessary equipment for the establishment of a feed grinding business. In addition to the grinding mill it is planned to build an elvtr. of 5,000 or 6,000 bus. capacity for the purpose of storing coarse grains. Temporary quarters have been leased in the lumber building of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

MISSOURI

Cowgill, Mo.—James Pember, 60, senior member of the Pember Grain Co., died March 30 from pneumonia.

Carrollton, Mo.—Roy H. Monier has been re-appointed state grain and warehouse inspector for a four-year term.

St. Louis, Mo.—Wm. Woods, a negro porter at the Merchants' Exchange, was given \$50 recently in commemoration of 50 years of service on the Exchange.

La Grange, Mo.—P. H. Hall of Spickard is the new mgr. of the La Grange Elvtr. Co., having succeeded W. J. McPike, who resigned several weeks ago. Mr. McPike has opened a grain, seed and coal business for himself and has leased the Mitchell elvtr.

Carthage, Mo.—The Morrow-Kidder Mfg. Co. has let the contract for a concrete grain storage which will increase its capacity from 30,000 to 25,000 bus. The new storage will consist of 4 bins, 70 ft. high. The present frame elvtr. will be heightened to compare with the new structure.

Hume, Mo.—The Blaker Lumber & Grain Co. has asked for an injunction to prevent the Frisco Railroad Co. from tearing up its track from Linton to Hume, and at its elvtr. in Hume. The company claims that it had an understanding with the railroad, when the road was asking the interstate commerce commission for permission to abandon the Rich Hill branch, that the road would see that transportation facilities would be furnished over the Kansas City Southern by switch connections at Hume. The grain company says the switching connections have not been provided and now the railroad is about to tear up the road. A temporary restraining order has been issued by the court against tearing up the road until the case is heard.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

Kansas City, Mo.—Harvey R. Sheldon, 68, retired Kansas grain dealer, died April 17 at the home of his son, following a year's illness.

Kansas City, Mo.—Wm. Murphy of the Murphy Grain Co. celebrated his 69th birthday April 23. His many friends in the trade are glad to know that he is in good health and going as good as ever.

A. L. Ernst, member of the Board of Trade, suffered a broken bone in his leg April 17 and was taken to St. Luke's hospital. He was placing flowers in his automobile and slipped, in stepping back out of the car.

Wm. J. Kopp, familiarly known to the trade as "Bill" Kopp, and one of the best known grain men in the Southwest, will represent B. C. Christopher & Co. in southern Kansas and Oklahoma as solicitor.—Tod Sloan, B. C. Christopher & Co.

The Mensendieck Grain Co. has increased its capital from \$25,000 to \$100,000.—P.

John L. Edwards, 21, an employe of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., died recently following a short illness from pneumonia.

Kurt J. Bartsch, formerly active in the export wheat trade of Chicago, has joined the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co. as head of its wheat export department. He has applied for membership on the Board of Trade on transfer from J. A. Martin.

A. L. Goetzmann will be in active management of the Zenith Mfg. Co., controlling interest in which was bot recently by the W. J. Jennison Co., Minneapolis, in association with Mr. Goetzmann. Louis S. Mohr, pres. of the Zenith Company, retains a minority stock interest and will be associated with the new management in an advisory capacity. His son, Paul M. Mohr, will also continue temporarily with the company. It is expected that the wheat storage capacity of the plant will be enlarged.

Members of the Board of Trade will vote May 2 on the following amendment to the rules: On all shipments of incoming grain, seeds, or grain products, against which money has been advanced by a member of this association directly or indirectly, either upon draft or for inspection fees, freight or other incidental charges, then in the event said member is instructed to turn over said grain, etc., to another party, or to divert the same to some other point, the said member shall charge one-half the minimum commission, together with interest on the money advanced at the rate of not less than 6 per cent per annum from date of said advance until reimbursement; provided, however, that where such grain, etc., is shipped on contract and refused by the buyer, and the said buyer is instructed to turn the same over to a member of this Association to be sold as a consignment, then the aftersaid diversion commission shall be waived and the shipper shall be charged only the regular selling commission.

MONTANA

Bozeman, Mont.—The Montana Flour Mills has installed a J-Bee Mill at its plant.

Laurel, Mont.—Mail addressed to Walsh & Bridges has been returned marked "Removed."

Lewistown, Mont.—We are contemplating erecting a mill and elvtr. here.—Paul W. Koetz, pres., Grass Range Mfg. Co.

Fort Benton, Mont.—We are installing a new leg, new motor and a Strong-Scott Air Truck Dump in our elvtr.—State Elvtr. Co., Cascade, Mont.

Absarokee, Mont.—Mail addressed to Joy Mann, who was lessee of a grain elvtr., has been returned marked "Removed, left no address."

Great Falls, Mont.—The Montana Flour Mills Co. will build a 200,000-bu. additional concrete storage to its plant here. The completion of this will bring the wheat storage facilities above 500,000 bus.

NEBRASKA

Shea, Neb.—R. C. Cassell is the new mgr. of the Shea Equity Exchange.

Aurora, Neb.—The Aurora Elvtr. Co. has installed a J-B Mill in its plant.

Blue Springs, Neb.—S. J. Roelk is the new mgr. of the Farmers Union Co-op. Co.

Hubbell, Neb.—We plan to put in an electric motor this spring.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Palmyra, Neb.—James Carroll of Cambridge has bot the elvtr. of the Duff Grain Co.

Fairfield, Neb.—Mail addressed to Agt., Hynes Elvtr. Co., has been returned marked "Removed."

Odell, Neb.—J. C. Goehring of the Odell Farmers Elvtr. Co. has just returned from a vacation in California.

Foley (David City p. o.), Neb.—P. W. Barker has succeeded Sam Allen as mgr. of the Farmers Grain Co.

Ulisses, Neb.—We have bot the elvtr. here formerly operated by Melik Hirmon.—Fairmont Grain Co., W. R. Ward.

Berea, Neb.—The Denver Grain Co. is installing new machinery, raising the storage and cupola. The R. M. Van Ness Construction Co. has the contract.

Murdock, Neb.—I succeeded F. A. Feuerstein as mgr. of the Farmers Union Ass'n elvtr. here on March 1.—H. E. Carson.

Kearney, Neb.—The Kearney Flour Mills is considering installing an oil engine. The plant also includes a grain elvtr.

Sutherland, Neb.—E. M. Leflang, Omaha, is owner of the third elvtr. here. Only two were given in the recently printed Nebraska list.

Berks (Crete p. o.), Neb.—Mail addressed to the agt. of the Crete Mills Berks Farmers Elvtr. has been returned marked "Out of business."

Darr, Neb.—E. M. Leflang, Omaha, owns the elvtr. here. It was stated in the recent list of Nebraska operators that the owner was unknown.

Kearney, Neb.—D. P. Rankin is prop. of the Kearney Flour Mills. In the recently printed Nebraska list the Leflang Rankin Co. was given as props.

Copenhagen (Plainview p. o.), Neb.—Mail addressed to the agt. of the Meuret Grain Co. has been returned marked "Does not receive mail here."

Hickman, Neb.—We are now operating the elvtr. here which was operated by J. F. Judah until March 1. Harold Burk is in charge.—Wm. Burk & Son, Hallam.

Avoca, Neb.—The management of the Avoca Elvtr. Co. has changed from Jas. Johnson to F. W. Dunkak. We handle flour, feed and seeds.—Avoca Elvtr. Co.

Hallam, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is rebuilding its elvtr., which burned about three months ago. A local carpenter is doing the work.—Wm. Burk & Son.

Arnold, Neb.—The Kearney Flour Mills is owner of the elvtr. here, instead of the Leflang Grain Co., as shown in the recently published Nebraska list. H. R. Beltz is mgr.

Nebraska City, Neb.—The J. O. Loch Mfg. Co., J. O. Loch, general mgr., is the firm name instead of T. O. Loch and son Claude as given in the recently printed Nebraska list.

Tamora, Neb.—Charles Gembler is agt. of the Crittenden Grain Co.'s elvtr. here instead of Roy Buneau as was stated in the recently issued list of Nebraska Grain Elevator Operators.

Doniphan, Neb.—J. E. Hitt, who has been in the grain business here for 30 years and has managed the Doniphan Grain Co. since its organization, will retire from the business June 1.

Shelton, Neb.—Herman Spahr has bot the Shelton flour mills and will overhaul the machinery and make a number of improvements. He expects to commence operating the mill about July 1.

Eldorado, Neb.—The Nye-Jenks Co.'s elvtr. was burned to the ground the night of April 4. The elvtr. had been closed for a year and no watchman was employed. Damages are estimated at \$10,000.

Newman Grove, Neb.—The Weller Bros. Co. of Omaha has bot the lumber and coal yards of the Crowell Lumber & Grain Co. The Crowell Company will continue to operate the elvtr. and be in the grain business.

Omaha, Neb.—The Armour Grain Co. has closed its local office, of which J. E. O'Brien was mgr. It is likely that the business will be reorganized under a new name with a new corporation engaging in the commission business.

Omaha, Neb.—The Omaha Elvtr. Co. lost its case before the board of tax appeals at Washington, D. C., whereby it sought to deduct approximately \$2,900 for insurance policies taken out on the lives of certain of its officers and employees.

Lincoln, Neb.—J. M. Hammond was elected pres. of the Grain Exchange at a recent meeting. Lee Wilsey is vice-pres., and W. S. Whitten was re-elected sec'y-treas. Mr. Hammond, Mr. Wilsey and W. T. Barstow are the new members of the board of directors.

Glenwood Park (Kearney p. o.), Neb.—Elvtr. No. 1 of the Farmers Grain & Livestock Co. was destroyed by fire on April 7. Elvtr. No. 2 was only slightly damaged. The office building also burned. About 5,000 bus. of corn were stored in Elvtr. No. 1 and this was destroyed.

Norfolk, Neb.—The Nelson Grain Co. of Sioux City, Ia., will open a branch office here. Howard C. Turnley will be mgr. The office will have telegraph service from the Beach-Wickham Grain Co. of Chicago, and will deal in futures, cash grain, cotton and provisions and stocks and bonds.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL.

Norman, Neb.—I have taken the management of the Farmers Union Co-op. Grain & Supply Co., taking possession March 9. The Hynes Elvtr. Co. has closed its house here until there is another good crop.—G. B. Granger, mgr., Farmers Union Co-op. Grain & Supply Co.

Blue Springs, Neb.—The elvtr. of the Farmers Union Co-op. Co. was struck by lightning on April 9 and burned to the ground. About 4,000 bus. of oats and other grain were destroyed. The loss is placed at between \$6,000 and \$7,000, partly covered by insurance. The company expects to rebuild the elvtr.

Lexington, Neb.—Hearings were recently held in the suit of the Lexington Mfg. & Elvtr. Co. against the State Railway Commission to prevent the latter from enforcing the grain warehouse act. The mfg. company, along with other interests representing country grain elvtrs., allege that the storage rates prescribed by the state law are so low as to be confiscatory.

Wymore, Neb.—Black Bros. Flour Mills Co. has let the contract for the erection of a 300-bbl. mill. A feed unit will be built, and concrete grain storage with a capacity of 100,000 bus. will also be constructed. The new plant will be operated by electricity. The company also owns a mill at Blue Springs which has been idle for some time. Part of the plant may be moved here to help house the machinery of the new mill.

Benkelman, Neb.—The Equity Union Grain Co. has sold out to the Farmers Grain Co., a recently organized corporation, for the consideration of \$15,000. This also includes the elvtr. at Max. The new firm consists of the leading farmers of this section. Austin J. Edwards is mgr. The company will do a stock and grain business and the elvtr. will be repaired enough to run. The new firm will not operate the Max elvtr.—E. F. Ham, Independent Elvtr.

Omaha, Neb.—Suit has been filed by the U. S. district attorney against Nelson B. Updike and 66 other defendants for \$373,911.54, claimed to be due the government under the revenue act of Oct. 3, 1917. The petition alleges that at the time the Updike Grain Co. voted a voluntary dissolution in August, 1917, the corporation had on hand \$2,000,000, and that this was distributed among the stockholders instead of being held as a trust fund to pay the subsequently imposed taxes.

Dunbar, Neb.—Burton Gordon, sec'y and mgr. of the Dunbar Grain Co., and son-in-law of Thos. Murray, missing banker and treas. of the company, was recently arrested on the charge of embezzlement and pleaded not guilty. Altho Gordon pleaded not guilty, press reports indicate that he made a complete confession, admitting that he had signed a series of notes as mgr. of the company which totaled \$14,000. Relatives of Gordon declare this money was used by Murray to cover his own losses and that now his son-in-law is shielding him.

NEW MEXICO

Clovis, N. Mex.—The Clovis Mill & Elvtr. Co. is having an addition built to its mill. The company is also considering building an additional elvtr. of 30,000-bu. capacity.

NEW ENGLAND

Bangor, Me.—The A. R. Hopkins Co. sustained a total loss by fire on April 12. Both the mill and detached warehouse burned.

Amesbury, Mass.—The Scott Grain Co. has sold its business to C. P. Smith of Haverhill who will continue the business at the grist mill.

NEW YORK

Waverly, N. Y.—The Kasco Mills recently installed a J-Bee Mill.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Donahue-Stratton Co. has acquired the Lake Elvtr. Corporation of the Armour Grain Co.

NEW YORK CITY LETTER.

Asa P. Tefft, 68, a member of the Produce Exchange for many years and one of its early grain traders, died recently.

The Corn Exchange has elected Geo. P. Urban, John J. Rammacher and Edgar B. Black as directors for the next three years.

The McConnell Grain Corporation will move from its present quarters to offices on the twelfth floor of the Chamber of Commerce building about May 1.

C. E. Donegan, I. Wm. Lusach, L. M. Simmons, W. B. Terry, Sol Simon, S. E. Rothschild and Hans N. Riedel are newly elected members of the Produce Exchange.

Earl W. Bailey, 92, one of the pioneers in the grain and feed business, died recently. In his youth he established the firm of Cutter & Bailey, grain and feed dealers.

T. J. O'Neill, 51, died recently from pneumonia. He started in the grain business 32 years ago with Maguire & Rodger and later formed the firm of T. J. O'Neill & Co., dealers in grain and cotton oil. Later he was associated with N. W. Peters.

The following have been appointed by the board of mgrs. to the nominating com'ite of the Produce Exchange to make nominations for officers and vacancies on the board for the 1927-28 term: Geo. Rossen, chairman; C. W. Bowring, Wm. Beatty, A. C. Feterolf, Geo. Flach, F. O. Seaver, E. W. S. Knudsen, Jerome Lewine and F. B. Cooper. The ticket must be reported by May 10 to be voted upon by members June 6.

Due to the activity of the Corn Exchange and its sec'y, Fred E. Pond, an amendment to the state agriculture law has been passed by the legislature and signed by the governor, wherein in the term "farm produce" does not include "handling grains." This means that grain commission merchants and brokers are entirely exempt from filing a bond with the state and taking out a license. The grain interests of the state, while formerly technically required to file a bond and license, have been operating under a declaration of tolerance by the state department as a result of various conferences with the department.

NORTH DAKOTA

Zelz, N. D.—Paul Lindeman has got the Victoria elvtr. and took possession April 1.

Walum, N. D.—C. A. Nelson was elected mgr. of the Walum Wheat Pool elvtr. at a recent meeting of the members of the North Dakota Wheat Growers Ass'n.

Lawton, N. D.—Ernest W. Wade, 35, who pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzling \$3,000 from the Federal Elvtr., was sentenced to one year in the state penitentiary.

Hettinger, N. D.—We just had a small fire in the office with a possible damage of \$600, fully covered by insurance. No damage to mill or elvtr.—Hettinger Roller Mills, Richardson & Larson.

Pembina, N. D.—Fire destroyed the elvtr. of the Pembina Grain & Lbr. Co., located just across the border from Emerson, Man., with \$10,000 bus. of grain. The loss was \$25,000, which is covered by insurance. The fire originated either by defective wiring or from a hot box in the cupola where the motor was located.

Cavalier, N. D.—McCabe Bros.' elvtr., containing 16,000 bus. of wheat and a large amount of other grain, was recently destroyed by fire. McCabe Bros. operate a line of over 100 elvtrs. in North Dakota, Montana and Saskatchewan under the name of the International Elvtr. Co. The company has not decided as to whether or not the elvtr. will be rebuilt.

Fargo, N. D.—Senate bill No. 87, introduced by Senators McLachlin and Hjelmstad, regulating grain and seed warehouses, has been passed by the state legislature. This law provides for the appointment of a federal licensed inspector to carry out the provisions of the act. It defines public warehouses and provides for the bonding, licensing, and supervision thereof and the weighing, storing, buying and handling of grain and seeds.

OHIO

Carey, O.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. will repair its elvtr. this spring.

Silver Creek, O.—Clem W. Robinson will paint his 10,000-bu. elvtr. this spring.

Deshler, O.—The Deshler Farmers Elvtr. Co. has built a new brick cob burner.

Hoyleville, O.—The Hoyleville Grain Co. will repair its steam engine and boiler.

Beaverdam, O.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has got a new corn crusher and corn grader.

West Milton, O.—Henderson & Jones have installed a car loader furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Delphos, O.—Albert Schlientz of Brookville has got an elvtr. here and is now in charge.

Oak Harbor, O.—A J-Bee Mill has been installed at the plant of Emery-Thierwechter Co.

Van Wert, O.—The Van Wert Equity Exchange has installed a new cleaner and clipper.

Washington C. H., O.—John McDonald, 66, veteran grain dealer, died recently at his home here.

Clyde, O.—Slessman & Sons are installing some large Sidney Conveyors and other equipment.

Plankton, O.—The Sneath-Cunningham Co. has installed Sidney Dump Equipment and chain drag feed.

Napoleon, O.—The Napoleon Grain & Stock Co. is installing a Sidney Fan Sheller and Chain Drag Feeder.

Tiffin, O.—The roof of the mill of Joseph Loudenslager Estate's plant was damaged by a windstorm on April 6.

Scotts Crossing, O.—The Schenk Grain Co. has built an addition to its elvtr. for grinding and installed a new oil engine.

Somerset, O.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a Sidney Combined Sheller and Cleaner, elvtrs., and other equipment.

Montezuma, O.—The Montezuma Grain Co. is installing motors and other equipment furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Greenville, O.—The plant of Geo. and Robert O'Brien was slightly damaged on April 14 by a fire which started in the engine room.

Hatton, O.—The Prairie Farmers Co-op. Co. is making numerous changes in its elvtr. Sidney Grain Machinery Co. has the contract.

Caledonia, O.—J. A. Resler has installed a 30-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor and Fairbanks Morse Hammer Mill for custom grinding.

DeGraff, O.—The DeGraff Hay & Grain Co. is installing additional motors and other equipment furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Wakeman, O.—The Wakeman Mfg. & Elvtr. Co. is installing a corn cracking and grading outfit furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Hamilton, O.—F. E. Barker recently resigned as mgr. of the Carr Mfg. Co. after a connection of 20 years. This company has a 75,000-bu. grain elvtr.

Swanders, O.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will install electric motors to replace its gasoline engine. A modern mill for custom grinding will also be added.

Buckland, O.—The Buckland Farmers Exchange is installing new conveyors and other equipment. The Sidney Grain Machinery Co. has the contract.

Minster, O.—The Minster Mfg. Co. is installing an oat huller, combined corn crusher and grader, and other equipment. The Sidney Grain Machinery Co. has the contract.

Elery, O.—W. H. Hill, mgr. of the Sherwood Co-op. Co. at Sherwood for several years, which company was recently closed, is now mgr. of the Elery Farmers Grain & Livestock Co.

Bradford, O.—S. M. Loxley & Son have got a new cleaner and a corn sheller. They operate a hammer mill for grinding and are planning a new building, part of which will be used for grinding and the other for an office.

Bowling Green, O.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its regular monthly meeting here the evening of May 2. We are putting on a playlet entitled "When a Manager Is in Dutch."—C. S. Latchaw, sec'y, Defiance.

Sidney, O.—The Miami Valley Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its 29th annual meeting here on June 10. V. E. Chambers, John Troester and J. M. Bell are busy building a splendid program. The meeting will be held at the country club.—E. T. Custenborder, sec'y.

Unionville Center, O.—I have not rebuilt my elvtr. since it burned, as I can make a good thing handling coal, feed and a number of other things. The farmers would like for me to rebuild, but as I am 67 years old I do not care to. This is a good place for an elvtr.—H. Hall.

Toledo, O.—Buildings of the National Mfg. Co. were saved from destruction by fire recently by a sprinkler system which was used to combat the blaze which started in a grain conveyor. A broken belt on a machine caused friction and ignited the conveyor suspended between the third and fourth floors.

OKLAHOMA

Sturgis, Okla.—Homer Moore is now mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

El Reno, Okla.—The El Reno Mill & Elvtr. Co. has installed a J-B Mill in its plant.

Afton, Okla.—The Allison Grain & Seed Co. has installed a Sidney Combined Sheller and peeler.

Skiatook, Okla.—Mail addressed to the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been returned marked "Unclaimed."

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The new tanks being built for the Acme Mfg. Co. will be completed by June 1.

Milburn, Okla.—Mail addressed to the agt. of the Durant Mfg. Co. has been returned marked "Removed."

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Tol B. Hardeman, 68, under and pres. of the Hardeman-King Grain Co., died March 30.

Karn Spur (Calumet p. o.), Okla.—Mail addressed to L. P. Hickman has been returned marked "Unclaimed."

Chickasha, Okla.—We are working over the elvtr. we bot at the Chickasha Mills and figuring on adding 50,000 bus. storage.—Linton Grain Co.

Wagoner, Okla.—The elvtr. of the Gilbert Grain Co. was destroyed by fire April 8 which started from lightning. The loss is estimated at \$13,000.

Yukon, Okla.—The Yukon Mill & Elvtr. Co. had a slight windstorm damage on April 6 when part of the roof of its engine house was blown off.

Jefferson, Okla.—The Hacker Flour Mills Co. is adding four concrete tanks for wheat storage with capacity of about 75,000 bus., which will be ready June 1. Mrs. Hacker is in charge of the mill since the death of her husband.

Ardmore, Okla.—Ole Lawson, an employee on construction work at the new elvtr. of the Ardmore Mfg. Co., recently had his foot broken when a 500-lb. block fell on it. Work on this 1,000-bu. reinforced steel and concrete structure is progressing rapidly.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Petition for rehearing the Guthrie Mill & Elvtr. Co. case in supreme court, in which the court held that the banking department holding title to the property as liable for all delinquent taxes that had accrued, was heard on oral argument April 12.

OREGON

Grass Valley, Ore.—The Grass Valley Elvtr. has increased its capital stock from \$30,000 to \$50,000.

Enterprise, Ore.—Owners of the Enterprise Mill Co. will settle with the farmers for loss of wheat when the mill burned in December.

Portland, Ore.—The Commission of Public Docks is not contemplating increasing its elvtr. capacity at Terminal No. 4 at the present, as has been rumored.—Philip H. Carroll, executive sec'y, Commission of Public Docks.

Portland, Ore.—Suzuki & Co. of Japan have suspended operations and the office here, as well as all other United States offices, will be closed. Suzuki & Co. is rated as the third largest corporation in Japan, and it is thought present difficulties are traceable directly to the earthquake which resulted in a depression in lines in Japan. It is possible that the company may be reorganized.

PENNSYLVANIA

Reading, Pa.—Albert J. Dolanski, 48, was killed while repairing an automatic door of a grain chute at the Port Richmond grain elvtr. The high ladder on which he was working broke, lodging his head in the door where he was found later by fellow workmen.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Bowdle, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Mfg. Co. has closed its mill for an indefinite period.

SOUTHEAST

Meridian, Miss.—I am preparing to enter the brokerage business.—P. A. Sharp.

Bristol, Va.—The Service Mill Co., Inc., which includes an elvtr., has installed new machinery and equipment.

Dothan, Ala.—Mail addressed to Bart Thrasher has been returned marked "Unclaimed."

Wetumpka, Ala.—Mail addressed to the Wetumpka Elvtr. Co. has been returned marked "Unclaimed."

Norfolk, Va.—The municipal grain elvtr. made a net profit of nearly \$7,000 for the quarter ending March 31, the first period in which there has not been a loss. The report of Mgr. Martin showed 229,262 bus. of grain stored in the elvtr. ready for shipment.

Bluefield, W. Va.—The Bluefield Mfg. Co. obtained a verdict of \$300 for damage caused by a delayed telegram filed with the Western Union Telegraph Co. The telegraph company filed an appeal in the supreme court. This company also has an elvtr.

TENNESSEE

Dyersburg, Tenn.—The H. W. Monroe Mfg. Co., Dyersburg, has bot the Forked Deer Mill and will improve and operate it.

Cleveland, Tenn.—Theo. Stivers and associates have bot the Sykes Mfg. Co., which will be operated as the Theo. Stivers Mfg. Co. Mr. Stivers was formerly sec'y-treas. of the Cleveland Mfg. Co.

Memphis, Tenn.—Several members of the local trade will go to Nashville to appear before the agricultural com'ite of the state legislature against the passage of a law which would forbid the sale of bleached oats within the state.

Memphis, Tenn.—The American Grain & Hay Co. has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the federal court, listing liabilities at \$21,768.45. The largest claims are held by the Frisco Railway for \$4,137.49, and the Chase Bag Co., for \$5,043.81.

TEXAS

Slaton, Tex.—It is reported that a grain elvtr. will be built here this spring.

Levelland, Tex.—It is reported that a new grain elvtr. may be built here.

Plano, Tex.—The Hughston Grain Co. recently lost 1,000 bus. of ear corn by fire.

Galveston, Tex.—Harry E. Anderson, formerly grain inspector for the Board of Trade, died recently.

Brownwood, Tex.—The Austin Mill & Grain Co. has let the contract for a 160,000-bu. concrete elvtr.

Vernon, Tex.—Mail addressed to the Vernon Grain & Fuel Co. has been returned marked "Out of business."

Amarillo, Tex.—The Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention here May 20-21.—J. N. Beasley, sec'y.

Galveston, Tex.—Harry E. Anderson died recently. Mr. Anderson for several years served as grain inspector for the Board of Trade of the cotton exchange.

Houston, Tex.—All bids for improvements to the public elvtr. and city dock, 12 at the Turning Basin, were rejected and new bids called for to be filed April 15.

Spearmen, Tex.—The R. L. McClellan Grain Co. is building a large warehouse and the Equity Exchange is putting up a large storehouse and additional warehouse room.

Houston, Tex.—The Port Commission has let the contract to the John S. Metcalf Co. to extend the shipping conveyor gallery 450 ft. down the canal and to add two additional conveyors from the elvtr. as originally planned. This will give the house four shipping conveyors and permit a more rapid loading of ocean steamers.

Channing, Tex.—The Collins Grain Co. has let the contract for enlarging the elvtr. The height of the elvtr. will be doubled and the storage capacity increased from 7,000 to 16,000 bus. Machinery of the latest type will be installed. When completed the loading capacity of the elvtr. will be increased from the present two carloads per day to that of loading a carload of grain an hour.—P.

Burkburnett, Tex.—W. S. Duvall & Co. have bot the Hunt-Rigsby Co. property, consisting of a cotton gin, grain elvtr. and feed and coal business. The new company is composed of R. H. Henry, pres.; J. N. George, vice-pres., and W. S. Duvall, sec'y-treas. and general mgr. Mr. Duvall has been mgr. of the Hunt-Rigsby Co. for the past 9 years. The new company will build another gin plant on the property.

WASHINGTON

Chehalis, Wash.—Jos. Schuss, prop. of the Chehalis Grain & Fuel Co., plans to add a considerable amount of machinery to his plant.

Seattle, Wash.—None of the nine bids recently submitted for the construction of a 500,000-bu. annex to the Hanford Street Elvtr. were accepted by the Port Commission. The bids ranged from \$141,500 to \$199,624.

Seattle, Wash.—May 2 is the date set for the anniversary banquet of grain men and allied interests to commemorate the official opening of the Seattle Wheat Pit. Reservations are being made for representatives of grain firms from Tacoma, Seattle, Bellingham, Vancouver, and way-points and extending east to Spokane and Lewistown and around the circle to include Portland and Astoria.

Longview, Wash.—The lease for the proposed grain elvtr. on the Port of Kelso property on the Columbia river front was recently signed by members of the port commission and by R. A. Long, representing the operating company. E. F. Carter, consulting engineer of John S. Metcalf, Ltd., was notified to prepare detailed plans. The lease is for a ten-year period with an option to rent. A detailed account of the proposed elvtr. was given in this column March 25.

WISCONSIN

Riplinger, Wis.—Arin Trindal has bot an elvtr. here.

Elmyra, Wis.—The Farmers Mfg. & Elvtr. Co. is considering adding a feed department to its plant.

Oconomowoc, Wis.—Mail addressed to the Richardson Feed & Grain Co. has been returned marked "Moved."

Bear Creek, Wis.—Mail addressed to Geo. Williams & Son has been returned marked "Does not receive mail here."

Sheboygan Falls, Wis.—Mail addressed to Capt. Ernest Gonzenbach has been returned marked "Does not receive mail here."

[Continued on page 483.]

GRAIN DRIERS

for

COARSE GRAINS,
SEED CORN,
BEANS,
PEAS, ETC.

ROTARY DRIERS

for

MEAL, GRITS, STERILIZING PACKAGE GOODS, ETC., AND GRANULAR PRODUCTS OF ALL KINDS.

We would be pleased to correspond with you.

WILLEY-ELLIS CO.

1223 S. Talman Ave., Chicago
210 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Grain Carriers

Average daily box car surplus for the weeks ending Mar. 23 and Mar. 31, respectively, were 132,177 and 131,844.

Wichita, Kan.—The next meeting of the Trans-Missouri-Kansas Shippers Advisory Board will be held here June 15.

South Chicago, Ill.—A cargo of oats cleared here during the first ten days of this month for Georgian Bay points, the first lake shipment of the spring.

Montreal, Que.—The St. Lawrence River is now clear from here down. The first steamer from Quebec, a government ice-breaker, arrived in Montreal on Apr. 10.

Freight cars in need of repair on Mar. 15, totaled 133,997 or 5.8 per cent of the number on line. This was a decrease of 4,295 cars under the number reported on Mar. 1.

Bills to construct 15 branch lines for the Canadian Nat'l Ry. during the next 3 years at an aggregate cost of \$20,000,000 have been passed by both the House and Senate at Ottawa.

The Clinton & Oklahoma Western railway has applied to the I. C. C. for a permit to build an extension line from Cheyenne, Okla., across the Texas state line to a point near Pampa.

Quebec, Que.—The first steamer of the season to leave the St. Lawrence for Europe was a Dutch bottom pulling anchor here on Apr. 5. She carried a quarter-million bushels.

Insurance was not in force on grain laden vessels afloat in deep waters before April 15, the designated date for the official opening of lake transportation by the lake carriers organization, it is understood.

St. Catharines, Ont.—The Welland Canal opened for navigation on April 16, following extensive repairs which somewhat delayed this occasion. This date is about two weeks earlier than the opening last year.

The New York State Barge Canal opened Apr. 10, and while this date is a little earlier than usual, necessity of repairs on the Glen Falls feeder developed and immediate action became imperative. A little ice still remains along the Champlain division of this inland route.

Kansas City, Mo.—An increase in grain rates in the Southwest varying from 40 to 53.7 per cent is now being demanded by the carriers under the Hoch-Smith Resolution. This is estimated to add from 20 to 40 million dollars to the annual freight bill of this grain country.—P. J. P.

Kansas City, Mo.—A conference for exchanging information as to contentions to be made by divers interests concerning rates to, from and between points in the Southwest, as involved in Docket No. 17000, was called by the Western Terminal Grain Markets Traffic Com'ite here on Apr. 14.

An increase of 325 cars was shown in the loadings of grain and grain products during the week ending Apr. 2 this year over last year for a total of 37,957 cars. This figure is 3,590 cars above the corresponding week of 1925. The previous four weeks loadings were: 37,365; 38,384; 40,076; and 44,392 cars.

The Inland Waterways Corporation has announced rates on grain from Northwestern points down the Mississippi river which are identical with those from Duluth via the Great Lakes to Montreal. The river carriers will equip themselves for the special handling of grain in order to meet competition of the Great Lakes carriers. All insurance risks will be provided. The first tow of freight into Minneapolis is expected some time in June, according to the Upper Mississippi Barge Line Co.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Buffalo harbor was opened and in use during the first half of April, which is practically two months earlier than the opening date in 1926. Tugs broke up what ice floes remained. The H. P. Werner was the first bottom unloaded, carrying a little better than 190,000 bus. of Canadian wheat. Others followed closely.

Proponents of the 6-cent reduction in grain rates from the Northwest to the Eastern Seaboard are said to have offered no new thoughts that were not covered in I. & S. No. 2729, grain and grain products from Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth and groups, to Eastern points, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Three petitions have been made for re-argument and reconsideration.

Hume, Mo.—The Blaker Lbr. & Grain Co. asks for an injunction to prevent the Frisco railroad company from tearing up its track from Linton to Hume, Mo., and at its elevators in Hume, alleging an understanding was reached with the road, before it asked the I. C. C. for permission to abandon the Rich Hill branch, providing that facilities would be furnished over the Kansas City Southern thru switching connections. A temporary restraining order was issued.

Duluth, Minn.—Protests against reargument of the case arising from proposals of the M. & St. L. and the Soo Line to make 6c reductions in grain and grain products rates from Minneapolis to the east have been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Duluth Chamber of Commerce. The Duluth Chamber, representing grain interests there, says the proposed rate reduction would discriminate against movement of grain out of Duluth via the Great Lakes to Buffalo.—P. J. P.

Welland Ship Canal is slated for completion by 1930, passing all Great Lakes shipping on into Lake Ontario and enabling these vessels to reach Ogdensburg and Cornwall, 119 miles from the ocean harbor at Montreal. When these 119 miles are finally dredged, the estimated toll cost a ton for operating expenses by the St. Lawrence project will be 43 cents as against \$2.06 toll cost a ton by the New York Barge Canal and \$1.64 by the Ontario-to-Hudson route.—Industrial News.

Washington, D. C.—The Shipping Board fleet, numbering about 60 ships, which was put into use last fall to move grain exports, will be laid up in the Gulf of Mexico waters and kept intact so it will be available when the grain export shipments are ready for transportation to foreign markets this year. President Dalton of the Merchant Fleet Corporation has issued order that the grain fleet be kept in operating condition due to indication he has received that a large grain export movement will be required this summer and fall.

The following meetings of Regional Shippers, Advisory Boards have been definitely announced: Northwest at Huron, S. D., on Apr. 26; Great Lakes at Cleveland, O., on May 4; Southwest at Amarillo, Tex., tentatively on May 21; New England at Manchester, N. H., on June 10; Pacific Northwest at Spokane, Wash., on June 10; Southeast at Mobile, Ala., on June 10; Central Western at Casper, Wyo., on June 23; and Allegheny at Youngstown, O., tentatively on June 29.

Dallas, Tex.—The general investigation of Western territory grain rates starts here on May 9. All rates on grain and grain products in the territory from Minnesota to the gulf and from the Mississippi to the Pacific coast will be investigated at the hearing. Testimony concerning intraterritorial adjustment in the Southwest will be completed in Dallas, and the intraterritorial adjustment between the Southwestern territory and the Western Trunk line territory and other points in the Western territory probably will be heard in Kansas City.—P. J. P.

Fort William, Ont.—A veritable armada of commercial vessels left here Apr. 16, representing practically all of the eight million bushels of vessel stored grain harbored at the twin ports during the past winter. At noon no fewer than 36 vessels had pulled anchor, most of them bound for Buffalo.

Washington, D. C.—A hearing involving all transit arrangements, regardless of the nature of the commodity, will be called here on Apr. 26. The National Industrial Traffic League is informed that the Interstate Commerce Commission has had its attention directed to the fact that fourth section orders allowing long lines to meet the rates of the direct lines and depart from the long and short haul clause, do not provide for the granting of transit at points on the longer routes, and this gives rise to the question as to whether such orders may be deemed to contemplate such privileges. If not, then it would appear that many transit arrangements must be summarily canceled. If, however, these orders may be so understood, then the further question arises as to whether the Commission should allow these transit privileges, because of the fact that the intent of a fourth section order is to allow the long line to meet the competition of the direct line between the points which the short line serves, it being pointed out that a transit point on the long route is not served by the direct line, and therefore, such transit might be held to be a service over and above that required to meet the situation caused by the direct line.

Minneapolis, Minn.—In filing petitions with the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington relative to the proposed 6c rate reduction to the east thru Peoria, Ill., the M. & St. L. and the Soo Line charged five errors against the Commission, viz.: Finding that the proposed schedules have not been justified. Conclusions with reference to relationship between rates from restricted origin territory defined in tariffs through Minneapolis all rail as against rates from other producing territories through Missouri river valley all rail to consuming territory east of Buffalo. Suggesting the situation complained of and disadvantages suffered by Minneapolis and carriers serving it could be considered under other proceedings. Belief that proposed schedules would lead directly to disruption of the grain rate structure and in the conclusion that rates to primary markets rather than rates from primary markets are most important to farmers. Failure to recognize and approve relationship in all rail rates through Minneapolis and rail-water-rail rates through Duluth and Buffalo from restricted territory of origin to consuming territory east of Buffalo. The petition further sets forth that the lower rates would increase Minneapolis milling operations to 75 per cent of capacity, as compared with 40 per cent at present. The Soo Line proposes to effect the reduction over its rails in conjunction with the Canadian Pacific.—P. J. P.

The incentive for the first offering of storage undoubtedly arose because of the mechanical discrepancies. Had every elevator equal equipment qualifications for the handling of grain there would be no inducement to take on a losing proposition, such as storage.

I. C. C. Activities.

In 19030, the examiner has recommended a dismissal of the complaint by the Fruen Grain Co. against a rate of 28c on oats from Oldham S. D., to Leide's Park, Wis.

In 1921, Moore-Lawless Grain Co. vs. MoPac, the Commission found charges on wheat, forwarded from Kansas City, Mo., to various interstate destinations and accorded transit at Leavenworth, Kan., and Sweet Springs, Mo., in federal control period, applicable and reasonable. One shipment was found to have been overcharged and refund accordingly directed.

Importance of a Mineral Supplement.
Experiments have conclusively proven the importance of the mineral supplement in the feeding of poultry. It has been learned beyond doubt that the physiological processes of a fowl's body cannot be maintained at the point their highest efficiency without the aid of minerals.

Profitable fowls are comparable to highly developed units of an efficient factory wherein maintenance costs of each unit are kept as low as possible consistent with highest possible output. The proper balancing of vital feed ingredients to meet the needs of the fowl is accordingly highly important. Any deficiencies must be supplied in the correct proportion to maintain profitable production.

Home-mixed and ordinary commercial rations are often deficient in mineral content. They are composed principally of cereal products. Continuous cropping of the land in cereal producing sections has sadly depleted the mineral supplies in the soil so grain no longer contains any proportion worthy of more than mention. Consequently the average poultry ration has this deficiency.

The need is apparent when we remember that 200 egg hen secretes nearly 3 pounds of mineral matter, or over one-half of her body weight, in one year. Nearly 12% of the total weight of eggs is mineral. A hen cannot continue to produce for any length of time at the expense of her body supply of minerals. Consequently when the ration is deficient in this regard, production suffers.

It is an easy matter to add ground limestone, bone-meal, salt, grit and other mineral products, and they help. But they are not nearly so effective as when properly balanced in relation to each other, in relation to other organic and inorganic minerals and in relation to the proteins, fats, carbohydrates and other feed constituents.

The importance of minerals in the processes of poultry life lies almost entirely in their physical proportions. The chemical reaction in the body which constitutes the physical basis of life takes place between particles in solution. The mineral elements are either strong acid or basic and their compounds become exceedingly active in dilute solution. In the tissues of poultry the minerals are not merely in solution, but are also in firm combination with the organic bodies.

The base forming minerals in a fowl's body

are calcium, magnesium, sodium and potassium. Acid forming elements are phosphorus, chlorine and sulphur. In the body of a bird certain acids are formed that cannot be eliminated by excretion. These must be neutralized to protect the bird from destructive disturbances affecting the proper functioning of reactions which bring about production.

A complete poultry mineral contains all the elements necessary to build bone and tissue, furnish the materials required to cause chemical action in the body of the bird which converts food into available form for distribution to the various parts of the body, and through this chemical action supplies health and vitality, which in turn results in production of eggs or meat.

Placing the flock on a properly mineralized feed 60 days before the hatching season begins will give the minerals time to take effect on the reproductive organs of the birds, and results in increased fertility, greater hatchability and stronger, healthier chicks. This has been shown in experiments conducted on a commercial scale in the Traer district in Iowa. In every case it produced larger hatches of stronger chicks and the continued use of a mineralized ration cut the mortality rate to a minimum and caused rapid, healthy growth of the stock, early maturity and early productivity.

An open formula published by the Concentrate Products Co., manufacturers of Minrol-Protein, a product in which the various organic and inorganic minerals are properly balanced in relation to protein to be used in connection with local products on the average poultry farm, shows:

	Parts
Bolted corn meal.....	60
Oat groats (ground).....	60
Bran.....	25
Standard middlings.....	25
Dried buttermilk.....	10
Minrol-protein.....	20

	Parts
Ground corn.....	50
Fine feeding oatmeal.....	40
Bran.....	40
Standard middlings.....	30
Meat scraps.....	10
Dried buttermilk.....	10
Minrol-protein.....	20

Where buttermilk is available on the farm it is quite unnecessary to purchase and use dried buttermilk. The fluid form will replace it effectively, fed as a separate supplement.

Careful experiments under natural farm and commercial poultry conditions have proven these formulas effective. Used in connection with plenty of sunlight, exercise, green foods and enough scratch feed so that approximately 50% of the bird's total ration comes from the mash hopper, they produce astonishing results in eggs and meat.

Kansas City Protests Revised Far-West Rates.

Kansas City grain men and soft wheat millers are aroused over the recent Interstate Commerce Commission's grain rate revision in the Ogden case.

The decision lowered the rates, effective August 12, between Utah and Colorado points to Southwestern, Southern and Southeastern points until it is possible to send grain from Denver, for instance, to New Orleans at a cost of only 6 cents more a hundred weight than from Kansas City to New Orleans.

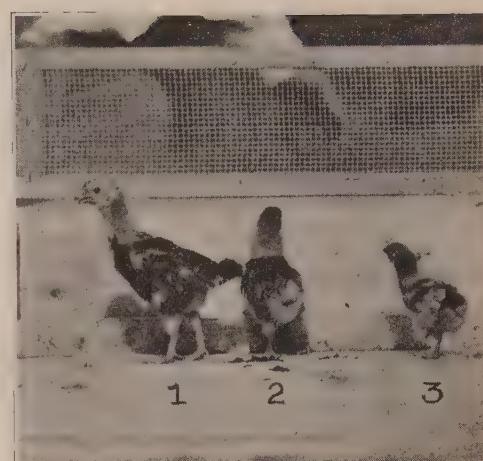
The Montgomery case, which was adjudicated only a short time before the Ogden case, resulted in an increase in rates from Kansas City to New Orleans.

W. R. Scott, transportation commissioner of the Kansas City Board of Trade, filed a petition as intervener in Washington, D. C., on April 17, to reopen the Ogden case for argument.

In addition, Mr. Scott asked a reopening of the Montgomery case.

The rate revision, J. W. Holliway, assistant transportation commissioner of the board, said, is highly discriminatory to grain interests here.

—P. J. P.



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The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Feedstuffs

Los Angeles, Cal.—A large plant is contemplated by the California Molasses Feed Corporation.

Stockton, Cal.—The Dickenson-Nelson Co. has incorporated for \$75,000 to operate a feed and grain business.

Omaha, Neb.—The American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists will meet here at the Hotel Fontenelle from May 30 to June 3, inclusive.

Griswold, Ia.—New equipment was installed for S. A. Pemberton in the plant of the Griswold Feed Mill. The plant also was painted.

Kuttawa, Ky.—The Kuttawa Mfg. Co. has installed new feed milling equipment and now merchandises a full line of cattle and hog mixed feeds.—P. J. P.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—Glenn L. Berry has obtained ownership of the Morgan Seed & Feed Co. and will hereafter operate the business as the Berry Seed & Feed Co.

Spadra, Cal.—The Scientific Feed Mfg. Co. incorporated for \$1,200,000 to erect a feed manufacturing plant and purchase a large ranch. John Ruether and Gustave Reich of Anaheim are interested.

Grandview, Wash.—Improvements are under way in the plant of the Grandview Feed Mills, including two new large grain bins. The company will manufacture and distribute its own brands.

Evansville, Ind.—Corn meal manufacturers report a fairly good trade and say a good deal of meal is being shipped south. Most of the mills in this section have been operating part time.—W. B. C.

Fargo, N. D.—Goldberg Feed Co. will immediately construct a modern one-story \$12,000 brick plant in which to operate the new equipment that will be installed in the feed mill. The old structure is being razed.

Burbank, Cal.—New milling machinery has been installed in the second warehouse of the Union Supply & Feed Co. There was very little that could be salvaged from the old plant which was destroyed by fire recently.

Alexandria, Va.—The capital stock of the Hoge Grain & Feed Co. was recently increased from \$150,000 to 1,000 shares of no-par value. V. S. Hoge, Jr., and John B. Abrahams are the prime movers of the present organization.

Galesville, Wis.—G. C. Hyter & Co. have built a new feed plant for the manufacture of chick and hog feed. Dehydrated buttermilk is a dominating ingredient of the company's products. Electrically operated equipment is installed thruout.

Kansas City, Mo.—Work started immediately to replace the fire destroyed plant of the Southard Feed & Mfg. Co. The company has suffered two recent fire losses, a plant in Kansas City, Kan., being destroyed on Feb. 11, 1926.—P. J. P.

Greenwood, Ind.—The Hoosier Mineral Feed Co. has let contract for a large brick and tile plant along the Pennsylvania tracks. Machinery to be installed will be of the latest design. The organization recently celebrated its fiftieth anniversary.

Medford, Ore.—The Mutual Mill & Seed Co., reported incorporated for \$50,000 in the Feb. 25 number of the Journal, has absorbed some of the companies of its accredited incorporators, viz., the Morton Mfg. Co., the Groceria Seed & Feed Co., etc.

South Boston, Mass.—The Corn Products Sales Co. suffered a \$20,000 fire loss to its warehouse. Most of this damage was due to the inexperience of the fire department in combating such a blaze, water being promiscuously scattered over stored stocks.

Chicago, Ill.—Charles Laros of late formed a connection with the Hales & Hunter Co. Mr. Laros is a noted poultry expert, his former association having been with the veteran Professor Lapp of the Research Department of the United States Poultry & Egg Ass'n.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Newsome Feed & Grain Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa., has jointly leased a 40,000 sq. ft. warehouse with the Reliance Feed Co. of this point, thru which additional facilities the two organizations contemplate an increased split-car business. Possession is to be taken May 1.

Richmond, Va.—The Virginia-Carolina Mills, Inc., is a new feed manufacturing concern catering to poultry raisers. The disbanded Flavo Mills property is the site being used for the carrying on of operations. New equipment was installed. Harry Smith and Kenneth Puryear are engaged in this new enterprise.

Corry, Pa.—The Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n held a regular "popcorn" meeting at the Hotel Corry on Friday, April 22. "Cost of Delivery Service" and "Cost of Installing and Operating Electric Power" were two of the main topics under consideration. Luncheon was served, followed by an afternoon session.—J. Leon Anderson, Sec'y, Jamestown, N. Y.

Decatur, Ill.—We had a fire in our Specialty Mill where we make corn flakes and paste. As far as we can learn the blaze was caused by a spark in one of the grinding rolls, but cannot state the amount of damage at the present time. There was no damage to the building, most of it was to the bolting machinery, various products and bags which were damaged considerably by water. Some 37 sprinkler heads opened before the fire was put out. We will not require any new machinery of any kind to make our repairs.—H. H. Corman, President and General Manager, Decatur Milling Co.

Columbus, O.—House Bill No. 155, an amendment to reduce the license fee from \$20 per brand per annum on feedstuffs to \$10, passed the House and was sent to the Senate, there referred to the Com'ite on Agriculture. This com'ite recommended its passage. The bill was on the Senate calendar for action in its place when reached; but the Assembly adjourned leaving this and a large number of other bills.—Frank H. Tanner, Sec'y Ohio Millers State Ass'n.

Alfalfa shipped from Michigan, Nebraska, Kansas, eastern South Dakota, eastern Colorado, and Wyoming to dairymen in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Minnesota is being complained of. Indefinite descriptive terms obviously are not being applied in ordering, such as "good feeding alfalfa," "choice," or "pea-green leafy alfalfa." Use of Federal grades and inspection is advocated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to correct the situation.

St. Louis, Mo.—We have decided to put in a complete line of the various items used in the manufacture of poultry and stock feed. We have operated a warehouse in St. Louis for many years and also operate the Terminal Elevator, with which facilities we believe are ideally fixed to handle these various commodities. We propose to cater to the straight and mixed car buyers who manufacture poultry and stock feed and will be in a position to give them quick service from this market. This is simply a little supplement to our grain and seed business and we feel confident by mixing service and quality we will be able to work this into a very important factor of our operations.—A. H. Beardsley, Picker & Beardsley Commission Co.

St. Louis, Mo.—Outright purchase by the Ralston Purina Co., of St. Louis, of the Mapl-Flake Mills, Inc., a \$2,000,000 concern, with plants at Chicago, Battle Creek, Mich., and Milwaukee, Wis., was announced Apr. 11, by officials of the former company. The Mapl-Flake Mills, Inc., is a subsidiary of the Armour Grain Co., being the breakfast food end of that business. Closing of the deal places the Ralston Purina Co. among the five largest manufacturers of grain products in the world, the other four being Quaker Oats Co., Chicago; Shredded Wheat Co., Buffalo; Postum Co., Inc., and the Kellogg Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Statement of an official says: "This expansion is a natural outcome of the growth and progress of the company, and completes a chain of feed mills and cereal plants in St. Louis, East St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Battle Creek, Mich.; Buffalo, Woodstock, Canada, Nashville, Tenn., and Fort Worth, Tex. The company took immediate possession of the new plants and will aggressively expand the business." Trademarks, trade brands and the good-will of the concern were included in the sale, it is understood. The Armour Subsidiary disposed of its feed mills some time ago.—P. J. P.

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GROUND OATS

Get in early and handle the

COMPLETE LINE

GREENDALE MILLS, Inc.

JOHN A. SHIELDS, Gen'l Mgr.
Lawrenceburg, Ind.

Sigourney, Ia.—The Sigourney Feed Co. has installed a Sidney Combined Sheller and leaner.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Receipts during March, compared with March 1926, in tons, were: millstuffs, 5,888-2,716; screenings, 12,19-3,956; linseed meal, 617-287; hay, 5,424-3,365. Shipments for the two periods were: millstuffs, 67,113-65,885; screenings, 6,782-6,688; linseed meal, 6,366-5,232; hay, 2,019-54.—G. W. Maschke, Statistician, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Moore, Tex.—We succeed the Moore Gin & Grain Co. Our feed mill building and equipment is capable of manufacturing and handling a full line of feedstuffs. We expect to add a line of packing house by-products to mix as an ingredient and in some of our feeds we will use by-products of sugar mills. Besides the making of all these feeds, next year we will add a small kiln drying plant to the equipment of the properties. The several buildings taken over total 7,688 sq. ft. of floor space. Our shelled corn capacity totals 1,000 bus. daily, which keeps our corn mill plenty busy. Power is provided by a 125 h.p. team engine and boiler equipment, etc. We are located on the Mo. Pac. (I. G. N.) 41 miles south of San Antonio on the Meridian Highway. Dairying and poultry raising is just being initially encouraged here. There is no market for the grains being raised in this territory outside of our institution. We incorporated for \$40,000.—W. E. Sorrell, pres., Moore Grain & Milling Co.

Fiber and Protein Content Regulations.

W. E. Suits, vice-pres. of the Quaker Oats Co., and A. T. Pennington of the Royal Feed & Milling Co., representing respectively the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n and the Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturer's Ass'n, attended the recent convention in New Orleans of the South Central States Feed Control Officials. Consideration was given proposed regulations of fiber and protein contents. Mr. Pennington's report on action taken is given as follows by Sec'y E. P. MacNicol of the Southern Ass'n:

"The only regulation of any importance was that covering fiber content and protein content of laying mash. We presented to them our conception of the views of the majority of feed manufacturers, requesting that the guaranteed fiber content of laying mash be increased from 8 to 8 per cent and Mr. Suits read to them excerpts from a great many letters received from experimental stations and poultry authorities all over the country on this subject. We further requested that the protein regulation be clarified, the old regulation specifically stating that 20 per cent of the mash should be protein of animal origin. We requested that this regulation read that 20 per cent of the protein content be of animal origin."

"Their committee went into executive session after our discussion with them and we were later informed by one of the feed officials that they had acceded to both our requests."

New Feed Trade Marks.

Charles Holser, Santa Cruz, Calif., filed trademark Ser. No. 234,397, particularly descriptive of wheat grits, bran, etc.

The Coles Co., Middletown, Conn., filed trademark Ser. No. 228,976, particularly descriptive of stock and poultry feeds. The mark is an opened treasure chest.

The Coles Co., Middletown, Conn., filed trademark Ser. No. 229,541, "FORTUNE SEEKS FULFILL," using one large "F" for the three words, particularly descriptive of stock and poultry feeds.

Norfolk (Neb.) Cereal & Flour Mills filed trademark Ser. 228,259, "NORCE," particularly descriptive of wheat shorts, wheat bran, and poultry feeds such as chick starter feed, growing scratch feed, chick scratch feed, laying scratch feed, growing mash, and egg mash, etc.

Valuable Excerpts From Kansas State Feed Control Report.

Inserting this protective clause in all contracts for feed is not amiss: "The feed delivered upon this contract must comply with the (Kansas) law."

The fact that a feed is registered is evidence that it contains nothing harmful, if properly used; however, registration of a mixture is not an endorsement thereof.

Vitamines are proven to have an important part in the nutrition of animals. When a feed known to be deficient in some of the vitamines is being used some other feed in which vitamines are more plentiful should be supplied just as the deficiency of protein and necessary minerals in corn is supplied by feeding tankage.

Tankage is an important feed and forms a valuable addition to the carbohydrate feeds such as corn and barley. The value of tankage is not confined to its protein content, as the mineral constituents found in the ash of tankage are also of marked value.

Mineral mixtures often partake somewhat of the nature of remedies in that they usually contain some ingredients which are ordinarily used for their remedial effect.

A small per cent of some kind of grit may be beneficial in certain cases, but the presence of grit such as common river sand in excessive amounts is to be condemned as fraudulent, as is the use of screenings containing a large amount of weed seed.

Some weed seeds are high in protein and fat, however, they are not an economical feed for poultry. Some of those which poultry refuse, and which when left on the ground introduce very troublesome weeds, are: ball mustard, charlock, cheat, corn cockle, curled dock, hare's-ear mustard, indian mustard, lamb's-quarter, larger crabgrass, Mexican tea, quack grass, sleepy catchfly, stick weed, stink weed, water smartweed, western wheat grass, wild buckwheat, wild oats, and wild pepper grass.

While molasses feeds undoubtedly have value, they cannot economically replace home-grown roughage and such concentrates as cottonseed cake and tankage. A close comparison of their cost and feed value with that of unmixed feeds will show the superiority of the latter.

When comparing the cost and feeding value of different feeds it must be borne in mind that all feeds are composed of protein, fat, nitrogen-free extract, fiber, moisture and ash. Of these constituents the first three are the most valuable.

Fat and nitrogen-free extract are both valuable constituents of a feed, but the fat has about two and one quarter times the nutritive value of nitrogen-free extract (which includes the starches, sugars, gums, etc., a large and valuable part of the so-called carbohydrate feeds).

Protein, as one of the most valuable constituents of a feed, serves to build up the muscular tissue and produce energy.

Dividing the protein content of a feed by the percentage of digestibility of the mixture gives one the digestible protein content, which is a fairly accurate reflection of the feeding value thereof.

The feeding values of different feeds having essentially the same coefficients of digestibility are not exactly proportional to their respective protein contents however as a low-protein feed usually has a higher content of carbohydrates, which may partially make up in feeding value for the difference in protein content. (Carbohydrates in a term unfortunately applied to the nitrogen-free extracts and fiber combined.)

Incidentally, however, it is the fiber content which is used as a basis in determining the grade or class of shorts.

To find the refund due in the event of deficient protein content, divide the cost per ton by the number showing the per cent of protein guaranteed. This gives the cost per ton of 1 per cent of protein. Multiply this result by the number of per cent deficient. Then multiply this result by the number of tons purchased.

Grain Trade News.

[Continued from page 479.]

MILWAUKEE LETTER.

Albert Zinn, 67, pres. of the Milwaukee-Western Malt Co., died April 23 as he putted at the 14th green of a local country club golf links.

The Chamber of Commerce had 269 members at the close of its fiscal year 1926-1927. The amount of the annual assessment for the ensuing year has been determined as \$125.

The trustees of the gratuity fund of the Chamber of Commerce recently reported that five members of the ass'n died during the year and that the widow or other beneficiary of each will receive \$997.73.

F. J. Phelan was elected pres. at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chamber of Commerce Clearing Ass'n; J. A. Campbell, vice-pres.; Jos. Lers, sec'y; A. L. Flanagan, treas.; directors, Mr. Phelan, W. A. Hottensen, B. J. Aston, Mr. Flanagan, H. H. Peterson, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Lers.

Wm. A. Hottensen was re-elected pres. of the Chamber of Commerce without opposition at the annual election April 4. The new vice-pres. are A. L. Johnstone and A. L. Flanagan. Harry A. Plumb was re-elected sec'y and treas. J. Walter Rice is the new member of the board of directors. E. H. Hiemke, Arthur J. Riems, Josef Mueller, Herbert H. Ladish and H. H. Hicks are supervisors of grain inspection and weighing. M. H. Ladd was reappointed chief weigher, and Allen A. Breed, chief grain inspector for the ensuing year.

The Cargill Grain Co. has taken over the holdings of the Wisconsin Grain Elvtr. Co., a subsidiary of the Armour Grain Co., Chicago. The deal included the taking over of a 10-year lease on Elvtr. E, which was rebuilt by the Milwaukee road to replace one destroyed by fire about a year ago, and about 700,000 bus. of grain stored in that warehouse. The elvtr. has a total capacity of 1,500,000 bus. This brings the Cargill company back to its old location, having formerly operated the old Elvtr. E prior to the fire. The Armour company is liquidating its affairs.

The weighing department of the Chamber of Commerce during the year April 1, 1926, to April 1, 1927, supervised the weighing of 21,927 carloads of grain received and 9,566 carloads shipped. In addition a total of 11,439,203 bus. in vessel cargoes was weighed. The account showed a loss of \$565.17 at the end of the year. Receipts of grain inspected by the inspection department totaled 17,164 carloads and shipments 7,670 carloads. The vessel cargoes inspected totaled 11,139,629 bus. Resampled and reinspected, 4,207 carloads. There was a debit balance of \$4,598.74 brot forward from last year and this year closed with a gain of \$5,084.54.

WYOMING

Torrington, Wyo.—I am going to install a machine to roll or grind barley, oats and corn, of 100-bu. capacity per hour, to be operated by electric motor. I also want to install a small boiler to steam this grain before being rolled or ground.—Eaton Grain Co., W. O. Eaton.

Sheridan, Wyo.—Ralph Denio, 49, former vice-pres. and treas. of the Denio-Barr Mfg. & Grain Co., died in Pueblo, Colo., from wounds received from a rifle shot. He was found unconscious in a room of a hotel several days before his death, and the coroner's jury which investigated the case found that the wounds had been caused by persons unknown to the jurors. He was the son of J. W. Denio, well known grain man and financier.

Sheridan, Wyo.—The replevin suit brot by the Metals Bank & Trust Co., Butte, Mont., for the recovery of grain from the Denio-Barr Mfg. & Grain Co. has been dismissed on stipulation. Approximately 27,000 bus. of wheat were turned back to the Denio-Barr company. The wheat had never been removed from the elvtrs., but was being held under order of the sheriff. Agreement in the suit was reached after conferences in Denver and Helena between officials of the Denio-Barr company and Thos. Campbell of the Campbell Farm Corporation. The original action had been for the recovery of 99,000 bus. of wheat, valued at \$107,000.

Tornadoes such as those recently suffered in Central Illinois do not prey on stolid concrete elevators as a rule, relishing the wooden designed plant in preference. Why not build of concrete rather than to wish you had?

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL.

Seeds

Sheridan, Wyo.—The Northern Seed Co. is opening an uptown branch.

Waco, Tex.—The Texas Seed Dealers Ass'n has passed out of existence.—O. N. Templeton.

Inoculation of Legumes, Iowa Experiment Station, Ames, Ia., Circular 102, is an 8-page pamphlet discussing the advantages of inoculation.

Asheville, N. C.—T. S. Wallis has severed his connection with the seed department of the Farmers Federation, Inc., and gone to Delhi, N. Y.

Harlengen, Tex.—The Sherman (Tex.) Seed Co. contemplates building a warehouse here to be used as a distributing center for this territory.

Rockford, Ill.—Leonard R. Condon of Condon Bros. was re-elected city supervisor for the next two years, at the city election held recently.

Fort Morgan, Colo.—Allison F. Galloway died Apr. 3, following an operation for appendicitis. He was president of the Platte Valley Seed Co.

Memphis, Tenn.—A \$15,000 water loss to stocks was suffered by the Oliver Tucker Seed Co., when fire devastated adjoining and adjacent quarters.

The best soil in the world, cared for and nursed by experts, will not produce good results with poor seeds.—A. L. Stone, Dept. of Agr., Madison, Wis.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—Glenn L. Berry has secured ownership of the Morgan Seed & Feed Co. The business will hereafter be operated as the Berry Seed & Feed Co.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Offices and warehouse space has recently been leased at the Bush Terminal here by The Philadelphia (Pa.) Seed Co. Charles C. Chandleren is in charge.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Palo Verde Alfalfa Seed Growers, Inc., recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000; incorporators, C. J. Rohn, J. Levy and D. M. Potter.

Sorghums respond to a well prepared seed bed as much as any other crop, pre-tilage or weed control before the crop is planted is not only easier but cheaper than after the crop is up.

Chicago, Ill.—The Leonard Seed Co. has established its fourth retail store within the confines of the city. This latest addition is centrally located within the heart of the business district.

"Never in the history of the United States has clover seed been any scarcer," L. F. Graber, the alfalfa specialists of the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, Madison, declares.

Iowa is substituting sweet clover and alfalfa for red clover this season. Agricultural College officials warn the hay crop to be anticipated therefrom will not measure up to that of red clover.

Jefferson City, Mo.—A report from the State Board of Agriculture claims Missouri to be the leading state in quality and quantity of bluegrass seed raised, the second in quantity sold commercially.

New York, N. Y.—A new distributing warehouse was just established by The I. L. Radwaner Seed Co., Inc., permitting more expeditious shipments than could be possible from the Staten Island warehouse.

Biltmore, N. C.—The Biltmore Seed Co. has opened a well-equipped field seed, poultry feed and supply store in a corner of Slayden, Fakes & Co.'s large warehouse. T. W. Underwood is the manager.

Importance of testing flax seed in Wisconsin is being stressed by the state dept. of agriculture. The crop, it seems, has met with favor among the farmers, many growers mixing same with wheat or oats.

Kafir is usually planted too thick, which condition is reflected in poorly developed heads and a low yield, especially under drouthy conditions. If the germination is known the rate of seeding can very easily be regulated.

Sacramento, Cal.—The annual convention of the Pacific States Seed Ass'n is to be held at the Senator Hotel here on May 24-25. A very interesting and instructive program will be presented, including inspection trips, etc.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The Iowa Seed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention undoubtedly during the first week of June, but the exact date has not been arranged and no definite program outlined as yet.—Harry Kling, Sec'y.

Louisville, Ky.—The Hall Seed Co., will move into quarters formerly occupied by the old Wood-Stubbs & Co. on expiration of the present one-year lease held by the successor of this latter firm, The Wood Stubbs Co., it is understood.

Copper carbonate did not reduce germination in hulled oats or in Liberty oats, also such seed stored for several months retained its germinability.—W. L. Gordon, in "Studies Concerning Injuries to Seed Oats after Smut Disinfection."

Omaha, Neb.—The spring "get-together" of the Western Seedsmen's Ass'n, staged in the Hotel Fontenelle here on Apr. 23, was pleasantly enlightening to those attending. Problems confronting the wholesalers were also reviewed.

Atlanta, Ga.—R. K. "Bob" McMillan is reported to have obtained an interest in the W. H. Letton Seed Co., with whom he has been associated close to the past decade. Mr. McMillan has been associated with the Atlanta seed trade for 25 years altogether.

St. Louis, Mo.—Jacob Goldsmith, long established seedsman of this territory operating under the firm name of Jacob Goldsmith & Co., died April first in St. Louis. Mr. Goldsmith specialized in redtop seed. He is survived by a brother and a sister.

Medford, Ore.—The Mutual Mill & Seed Co., reported incorporated for \$50,000 in the February 25 number of the Journal, has absorbed some of the companies of the accredited incorporators, viz., the Morton Mfg. Co., the Groceteria Seed & Feed Co., etc.

Different methods of formalin treatment for smut seriously injures Liberty oats, and this injury is increased by dry storage, temperature proving also to be a factor in producing such injury, which is, on the other hand, reduced by soaking before treatment with formalin.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Our section has enough hay to supply our needs for three years. We can buy good timothy for \$13, soybean hay at \$18, and earn corn at 65 cents. The South put up so much fruit and canned goods last fall we have had little demand for anything but tomatoes.—J. S. Adcock.

Detroit, Mich.—We hold our annual meeting in Detroit, June 28-31, inclusive, and will have some joint sessions with the Official Seed Analysts Ass'n. A very interesting program is being arranged.—M. L. Spacher, Sec'y-Treas. Ass'n of Commercial Seed Analysts of North America, Minneapolis.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Arbitration Com'ite on grass and clover seeds of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce consists of: J. J. Crandall, F. W. Kellogg, H. B. Courteene, Hugo Teweles and Roy I. Campbell. These President's appointments were approved by the board of directors in session on Apr. 12.—H. A. Plumb, Sec'y.

Melbourne, Australia—An attractive leaflet is being sent the trade by F. H. Brunning, Pty., Ltd., on Wimmera ryegrass, Subterranean clover and Paspalum Dilatatum, all of which are adapted to designated territory in the United States. Copies will be sent Journal readers upon request.

Manhattan, Kan.—A field seed loan office is being opened here for Kansas and Nebraska for the receiving of applications for seed loans approved in the last session of Congress. T. Reed Harvey will be in charge. The law permits \$300 per farmer. Notes will bear 5 per cent interest and mature on next Nov. 1.

Madison, Wis.—We have no definite plan for the annual meeting, i.e., of the Wisconsin Seedmen's Conference. It usually falls about the middle of July and there probably will be one held this year at that season.—Henry Lunz, Ass't Seed Inspector, Division of Seed & Weed Control, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture.

Established seed dealers pay good tax money for the support of state agricultural colleges, who in turn show their appreciation and farsightedness by selling seeds themselves, supporting seed growers' pools and issuing lists of farmers having seeds for sale—usually untested. A remarkable case of double-crossing or biting the feeding hand, or what have you.

Ottawa, Ont.—The Agricultural Com'ite of the House of Commons, on Apr. 7, reported a bill to regulate the inspection and sale of "economic poisons" used as insecticides, fungicides, and the destruction of rodents, proposing that before any such poison can be manufactured, imported, advertised or sold in the Dominion, it must be registered with the Dept. of Agr.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

One line, one year (24 issues), \$10.00.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale and merchants.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds.

FT. WAYNE, IND.

Wolf Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.
Kraus & Apfelbaum, field seed dealers.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Indiana Seed Co., field seeds.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

J. G. Peppard Seed Co., field seed merchants.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., clover and grasses.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteene Seed Co., field seeds.

Kellogg Seed Co., field and grass seeds.

North American Seed Co., wholesale grass & field seeds.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Minneapolis Seed Co., field seed merchants.

Northrup King & Co., field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Corneli Seed Co., field-grass-garden seeds.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The following people have been elected to Senior membership in the Ass'n of Commercial Seed Analysts of North America: Miss Maxine Wilkes of C. C. Morse Seed Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Anton Zahorik of Teweles Seed Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; and Miss Laura Mulvaugh of Steele-Briggs Seed Co., Toronto, Ont. Mr. Arthur Ray Greene of Alfred J. Brown Seed Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., has been elected to Junior Membership.—M. L. Spracher, Sec'y-Treas.

Evansville, Ind.—Wholesale and retail seed dealers here report the excessive rains and floods along the lower Ohio river and tributaries during the past three months have made the season late and the demand for seeds is not as good as this time last year. Quite a number of farmers are refusing to buy clover seed, as they say the price is too high. Good seed corn in southern Indiana is at a premium now. The acreage of alfalfa in this section will be increased, as some farmers got as high as four cuttings last year.—W. B. C.

Asheville, N. C.—Farmers of Western North Carolina are planting red clover only in small amounts as compared with previous years, giving preference to tall meadow grass, orchard grass and rye grass. We sell more pasture mixture and in larger quantities than ever. Clover does not give satisfactory results due probably to lack of lime in soil. Timothy does well and sales have been good. Acreage planted to soy beans is being increased each year. Our trade in other field seeds has been better than ever.—Asheville Seed Co.

Detroit, Mich.—The Ass'n of Official Seed Analysts, of which I have the honor to be the secretary, will hold its annual meeting at Detroit, Mich., on June 28-30. We are hoping to arrange a more or less joint program with the Ass'n of Commercial Seed Analysts and also with the two Seed Dealers' Ass'ns. We have not been able to get anything very definitely done on the matter of the program as yet.—A. L. Stone, State Seed Inspector and Deputy Weed Commissioner, Division of Seed and Weed Control, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Madison, Wis.

Topeka, Kan.—Tests conducted under the direction of the State Agricultural College indicate that the smaller, earlier maturing varieties of corn are best adapted to the soil of the state. Pride of Saline, a medium sized, relatively early white corn gives the best yield except in the western quarter where Freed's White Dent, a smaller, earlier white variety outyielded the Pride of Saline. Kansas Sunflower seems the best adapted yellow strain, outyielding Reid's Yellow Dent throughout, with the exception of the far northwestern section. Kansas Sunflower bettered even Midland Yellow Dent, except in the southeastern and south central sections, where Midland Yellow Dent seems best suited.

Hope for a fair return on the loans made last fall to farmers of northwestern Kansas in need of seed wheat, thru the medium of the Kansas Seed Wheat Ass'n, was expressed by the directors of that organization in a recent meeting at Topeka. Farmers were supplied with 74,640 bus. of seed wheat and close to 78,408 acres were sown. Subscriptions to the fund totaled \$99,992 of which \$6,549 was utilized in the purchase of seed. The discrepancy is easily accounted for in freight charges of \$1,633, refunds of \$317, a balance of \$1,874, and administrative expenses of only \$252. Kansas City grain men and allied interests furnished over half of the total funds collected. The lack of moisture last fall and blowing this spring has prompted many farmers to ask a release from their contract that the soil devoted may be replanted with spring crops. Conditions of late were reported improved, moisture being plentiful.

Springfield, Ill.—Some 725 samples of seed were tested in the laboratory of the Illinois state seed inspection department during March, of which number 657 were found salable. This is an increase in quality over last year's samples tested. The percentage of unsalable seed subjected to examination during the first quarter of 1927 was 7.22. A year ago this percentage was 9.02.

High testing seed corn is scarce in lieu of the fact that the year 1926 was so trying. Corn that will give 90 per cent or better is considered good and can be readily purchased with the expectation of giving a good performance when planted a little heavier than usual. There is no real advantage in planting while the ground is yet cold and out of condition, as corn is very sensitive to chilled conditions of the soil.

New Seed Trade Marks.

Hamilton Seed & Coal Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia., filed trademark Ser. number 242,001, particularly descriptive of farm and garden seeds. The mark consists of a bird's head within a double circle, enclosed within which appear the words "HAWK-EYE BRAND."

The Hi-Bred Corn Co., Des Moines, Ia., filed trademark Ser. No. 233,003, particularly descriptive of seed corn. The mark consists of a diamond shape border featuring ears of corn around same, and enclosing one larger ear of corn in the center across which appear the words "HI-BRED."

Supply Trade

Advertising, wisely utilized, is a great economic power to broaden markets and decrease the cost of distributing goods; but, if unscientifically employed, is wasteful to the community.

Chicago, Ill.—"What Mechanical Handling Has Done and Is Doing for Industry" is a neat brochure by Chas. Piez, chairman of the Link-Belt Co., issued as Book No. 939, instructive to plant managers, as showing that moving materials is 90 per cent of production.

An electrification program contemplated in Pennsylvania will, in about 10 years, make electricity available on about 80 per cent of the farms in the arable area of the state, and likewise to an equal proportion of grain elevators and mills. The state public service commission has just issued an order requiring electric companies to extend their city rates to farmers and others taking service from rural extension lines. The order provides a plan whereby farmers and the electric companies can co-operate in constructing the electric lines to the advantage of both parties, and makes it possible for farmers to get their power for both light and power through one meter. This move in Pennsylvania and in other states which will follow should be the dawning of a still sunnier horizon for the equipment manufacturer.

Carter Disc Separators have recently been ordered by the following: Garfield Land Co., Marysville, Utah; Quaker Oats Co., Akron, O.; Terminal Flour Mills Co., Portland, Ore.; Charleston Mfg. & Prod. Co., Charlestown, W. Va.; King Bee Mfg. Co., Alliance, O.; Federated Cereal Mills, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Atlas Mill, Vincennes, Ind.; Peerless Mfg. Co., Stockton, Cal.; Buckeye Cereal Co., Massillon, O.; Helm Grain Co., Thorp, Wash.; McGill Bros. Rice Mill, Stuttgart, Ark.; I. M. Bennett, Almyra, Ark.; Minot Flour Mill Co., Minot, N. D.; Lee Elev. Co., Perley, Minn.; Islais Creek Grain Term., San Francisco, Cal.; Independent Spur Elev. No. 587, Ambrose, N. D.; Walstad Ind. Elev., Sacred Heart, Minn.; Stanford Mfg. Co., Stanford, Mont.; Northland Elev. Co., Ambrose, N. D.; Osborne-McMillan Elev. Co., Kensal, N. D.; Woodworth Elev. Co., Wales, N. D.

Supreme Court Decisions

Telegraph Messenger is Company's Agent.—Messenger sent by telegraph company at request of sender of message to collect such message and payment therefor held agent of company, notwithstanding provision on back of telegram that company's messenger should be agent of sender in taking message to transmitting office, and his failure to deliver message at company's office was failure of company.—*Baker v. Western Union Tel. Co.*, Kansas City Court of Appeals, Missouri. 287 S. W. 806.

Holder of Forged B/L has no Rights against Pledgee.—Where grain dealer discounted forged B/L, naming discounting bank as consignee, and used proceeds to purchase grain to be shipped, held that delivery of grain to carrier was delivery to bank as pledgee, notwithstanding dealer's retention of genuine B/L, which, in law, he retained as agent of bank, and general creditor of dealer was in no better position than dealer as respects right to garnishment.—*Johnston v. Western Maryland R. Co.*, Court of Appeals of Maryland. 135 Atl. 185.

State Law Governs Time Limit for Suit on Claim.—Louisiana state law of limitation, Act No. 223 of 1914, controls action against railroad for damage to interstate shipment, notwithstanding longer period for bringing action prescribed by bill of lading, since paragraph 11, Carmack Amendment to Hepburn Act, § 7 (amending Interstate Commerce Act, § 20), Cummins Amendment, and Transportation Act 1920, § 438 (Comp. St. 8604a) prescribe no limitation for bringing action.—*Louisiana & W. R. Co. v. Gardiner*. Supreme Court of the United States. 47 Sup. Ct. Rep. 386.

Liability of Consignor for Freight.—Stipulation in B/L that goods are to be delivered to consignee, "he or they paying freight," does not release consignor from liability where consignee fails to pay freight charges, in absence of stipulation amounting to express agreement by which consignor is to be exonerated. In action by carrier against shipper to recover freight charges which consignee failed to pay, question whether express contract existed by which consignor was exonerated from paying freight charges held for jury.—*Davis, Director-General, v. Ford*, Supreme Court of North Carolina. 137 S. E. 328.

Recovery of Overpayment on Freight Refund.—Railroad's cause of action for recovery of overpayment on refunding freight overcharge held to have accrued on date of such refund, and not on date of delivery of shipment, and action therefor may be maintained under Interstate Commerce Act, § 16, par. 3, as amended by Act June 7, 1924 (Comp. St. § 8584), within three years thereafter, since obligation to repay did not arise out of contract for transportation, but out of implied contract for repayment thereof.—*Mich. Cent. R. Co. v. I. M. Partridge Lumber Co.*, District Court, Minnesota. 17 Fed. (2d) 657.

Grain Claims Bureau, Inc.

19 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Audits for purpose of recovering your freight claim losses will cost you nothing. We will not fail to fully protect your interests. Our charges will never exceed 33½% of amount recovered; frequently less. We would like to serve YOU.

W. S. BRAUDT, Pres. and Treas. **HARRY J. BERMAN**, General Counsel

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL.

Ocoya Elevator Fired by Oats.

Heating oats were blamed for another Illinois elevator fire. This occurred in the 100,000 bu. house of the Ocoya Co-operative Grain Co., at Ocoya, Ill., a few miles south of Pontiac.

Fire was first discovered about 10 o'clock on the morning of March 8, blazing merrily away in the cribbing of the northwest corner bin just above the driveway. A hand fire extinguisher was brought into play and the blaze quenched. Then a call was sent to Pontiac for the fire department to put out a blaze in a burning beam that refused to be killed with the chemical gun. This came and pumped water from ditches along the roadside (well filled by recent rains) over the burning beam and steaming oats.

The bin in which the fire occurred is 13x13 ft. and 60 ft. deep. At threshing time last fall it was filled two-thirds full with dangerously wet oats. They started to heat at once and were left to go thru a sweat and cool. A heavy crust formed at the top and further confined the heat and vapor.

Early in March an effort was made to remove them. A hole was worked up thru the oats at one corner of the bin where short bracing beams prevented them caving in and filling the hole. The intent was to start the oats down this hole by shoveling. But before this was possible the fire started.

Following quenching of the blaze it took 9 hours to remove the 5,480 bus. of wet oats in the bin. One carload of these were shipped to St. Louis and graded sample. The remainder were dumped on adjacent vacant property.

The plant of the Ocoya Co-operative Co., illustrated herewith, is a 100,000 bu. cribbed structure, fitted with lightning rods, containing 12 bins, 2 legs, and 2 dumps. The latter are equipped with Kewanee air lifts. Each dump is fitted with 2 hoppers and a deflecting board. The legs are operated by a rope drive running from a line shaft in the basement to the ele-

vator heads. Power is supplied by a 25 h.p. kerosene engine.

The property has been managed by James McMahon for 6 years. It handles various side-lines including coal, fencing and posts, as well as great quantities of corn and oats for which the elevator was built.

England is now on daylight saving time. Liverpool futures market remains open forty-five minutes longer than usual and closes at 5 p. m., or equal to 10 a. m. Chicago time. This will exist until Apr. 24 when clocks in America will be advanced one hour. Liverpool will then close at 4:15 p. m. or 10:15 a. m. Chicago time.

"Orderly Marketing" of Wheat.

Pool leaders continue to try to blur or rub out the impression they themselves made on the minds of the producers with respect to what was called "orderly marketing." Producers were told at the beginning that the Pool would market in accordance with the way people consumed, which was regularly, and not in the way in which middlemen might prefer to accumulate stocks. The result of this system would have been an average market price, but this has not been experienced, and producers are now being told that they never understood what orderly marketing really meant.

The latest of the new definitions is that given by Vice-President Brouillette of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool in a radio talk a few days ago. In his own words, "Pool marketing means spreading the marketing of your grain over the entire period. If in one month the demand does not require more than 10 or 12 million bushels, then that is all that will be sold."

What does this mean? If sales are spread over the entire year then why is not the average price realized? If, on the other hand, sales are made only according to demand, then the Pool has no system of its own at all, but the system is made by the buyer.—*Grain Trade News*.

Insurance Notes.

When piping the exhaust from your engine room outside always use a slightly larger pipe for the line than the exhaust opening in cylinder head. For instance for a $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch opening use a 1-inch pipe, etc. Support the pipe along the walls so that no strain is born upon the cylinder head, otherwise valve seats may be gradually warped or sufficient strain born to bear on the head, eventually to make it crack. In making bends, use long bends instead of ordinary elbows, to reduce friction. Allow a clearance of 2 or 3 inches between the pipe and the side of the hole thru a wooden wall. It is best to line the pipe with several layers of asbestos where it goes thru the wall. Never cement the exhaust pipe into the wall, the strain is too great.

Safety Conference Considers Dust Explosion and Fire Prevention Hazards of Elevators.

The first of a series of what is hoped will be annual meetings of the Central States Safety Conference met at Kansas City, Mo., on April 13, 14 and 15.

The Grain Elevator and Flour Mill Division held its sessions on the fourteenth. The meeting was well attended.

C. J. Alger of the Corn Products Refining Co., Chicago, dwelt upon efficient dust collecting systems.

Philip E. Durney, of the Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corp., Ltd., treated the inspection of flour mills and the recommendations of inspectors from the viewpoint of the insurance companies.

Eugene Arms, manager Mutual Fire Prevention Buro, Chicago, prepared an address on "Fire Prevention in Flour Mills."

Lightning is the only source of fire not attributable to the human element. It can be controlled but not stopped.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: The only complete, the most up-to-date and latest grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. Code words for the U. S. Standard Grades of Wheat, Corn and Oats. 150 pages, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ inches. Price, leather bound, \$3.00; paper, \$1.50.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: With all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1917) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ inches. Cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code: 7th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 145 pages $4\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. Price in English, \$20.00.

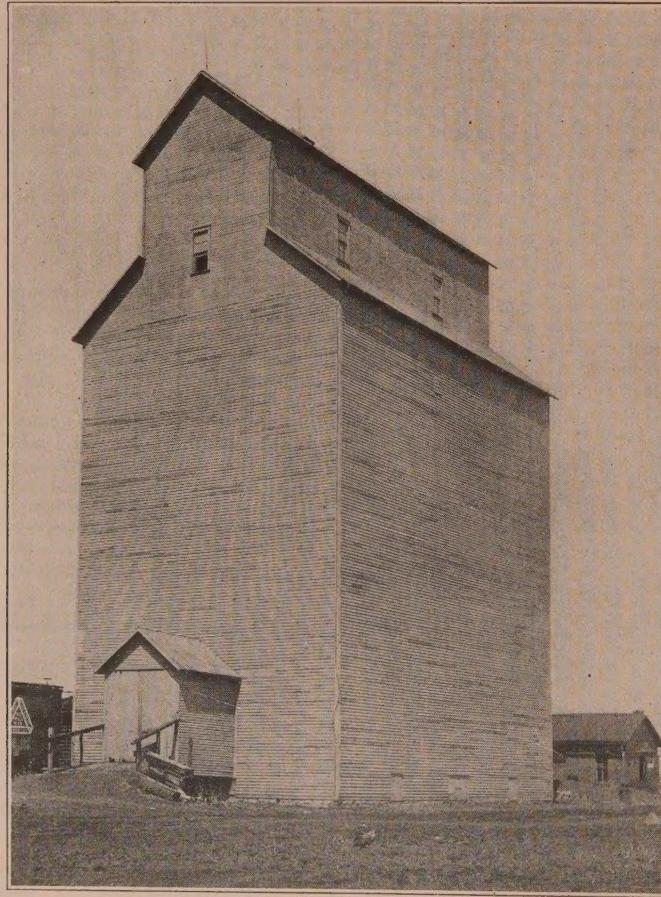
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million code words, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. Appendix contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. 412 pages, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Bound in cloth, leather back and corners. \$15.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, compiled especially for export grain trade. 162 pages $6\frac{1}{4} \times 9$ inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision) Sixth Edition. Retaining the essential features of the 5th edition published in 1901, for use in domestic and export trade. Size 6×7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

Calpack Code (1923) is designed to succeed and replace the codes published by the J. K. Armsby Co., and the California Fruit Canners' Ass'n in the fruit and vegetable packing industry. Size $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$ ins. 850 pages, bound in keratol. Price \$10.00.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.



Heating Oats Set Fire to Elevator of Ocoyo Co-op. Grain Co., Ocoyo, Ill.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Grain Shipping Record Books

Record of Cars Shipped. This form enables country shippers to keep a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. The book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, and has spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form No. 385. Price \$3.00.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double. The left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; the right hand for "Returns". The column headings enable you to make complete records for each transaction. The book contains 80 double pages, and index of ledger paper, size $10\frac{3}{4} \times 16$ inches, will accommodate records for 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Shipping weight, $3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.50.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of the shipments of 5,000 cars. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and page is indexed. This book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size, $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{4}$ inches, well bound with cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 4 lbs. Order Form No. 24. Price, \$4.00.

Shippers Record Book. This book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of such transactions under their respective heads. Bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$3.00.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Grain Receiving Record Books

Grain Receiving Register. One of the best forms for recording wagon loads of grain received. It contains 200 pages, size $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{3}{4}$ inches, ledger paper, capacity for 8,200 wagon loads. Bound in canvas. Some enter load records as received, others assign a page to each customer, while others assign pages to different kinds of grain. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of 11 cols. are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$3.00.

Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." It has 200 pages, size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, and room for 4,000 loads. Printed on linen ledger paper, with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price \$3.00.

Receiving and Stock Book. Many dealers prefer to keep each kind of grain received from farmers in separate columns so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. This book is designed for this purpose. It contains 200 pages, size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, and will accommodate 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$3.00.

Grain Receiving Ledger is an indexed book especially adapted for keeping individual accounts with farmer patrons. Each page is $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{3}{4}$ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Ledger paper and well bound in cloth with keratol back and corners, 228 pages. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.50.

Form No. 43 XX contains double the number of pages. Shipping weight $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Price, \$5.50.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each customer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages, of high grade linen ledger paper. Each page is $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{4}$ inches, will accommodate 41 wagon loads and it has a 28-page index. Well bound with cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.75.

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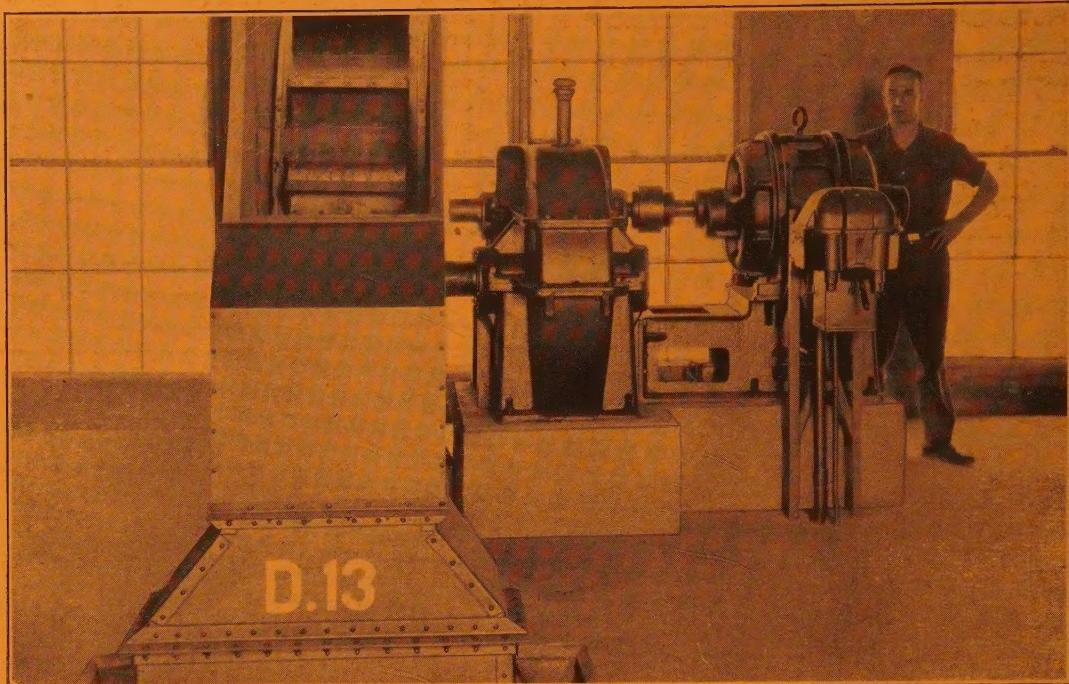
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